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PROJECT TO BAR SECRET WORK OF LOBBYISTS

Dodging of Rules by Agents Decried by President of Massachusetts Senate

INTERESTED PARTIES URGED TO CO-OPERATE

Interference With Legislation for Public by Claims of Organizations Protested

In a comprehensive monograph surveying the whole course of legislative government in Massachusetts, where the wheels of law-making are recognized by all authorities as turning especially smoothly, Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, suggested the remedies for two defects—lobbying and special legislation—and told the Statecraft Institute of the Women's Republican Club how they might help.

The opening session today of the Statecraft Institute was devoted to a review of legislative affairs, and beside Mr. Bacon, Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, discussed law-making problems, while Gov. Frank G. Allen briefly advanced the executive point of view.

Mr. Bacon's address went deeply into the general problem of influence upon legislators. "All lobbying is not necessarily improper," he explained. "Persons seeking to influence the course of legislation may be actuated by the highest motives and may render legislators valuable assistance. The difficulty is in separating the good from the bad.

"The term lobby is merely the collective name for the men and women who make it their business to instruct members of the Legislature. But unfortunately to many persons it has come to mean secret or underhand pressure upon such members for selfish or improper purposes, and involving even threats and intimidation and other unscrupulous methods. And it is generally believed that it is usually the powerful organizations who hire representatives to promote or obstruct legislation which affects them, regardless of the desirability or undesirability of such legislation from the point of view of the public. It is this kind of influence that must be stopped so far as it is carried on at the State House, over which we have complete jurisdiction."

Dodging the Lobby Laws

Mr. Bacon explained the law providing that all those who appear for hire, either as counsel before legislative committees, or as agents in the corridors, must register with the sergeant-at-arms. There is a third group, however, he said, which, under the pretense of gratuitous service, dodges the lobby law and gains admittance even to the floors

(Continued on Page 17 Column 3)

Kemal Is Rival of Aladdin When Spa Is Wanted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—Numerous instances have demonstrated the determined character of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Dictator. A month ago the President set out in his luxurious yacht Ertogroul on a pleasure trip in the Sea of Marmora, and on passing close to the entrance of the Gulf of Ismid he noticed the old ruined village of Yalova. "Land me there," he ordered. On arriving in the village he asked the members of his suite, "Is not this the once famous resort, Yalova?"

They replied that it was. "And why is it no longer frequented, and in this state of ruin," he demanded.

"The place was not favored by the last Sultans, and therefore became neglected," he was told.

"Then I'll build it up again and make of it a spa which will be the pride of Turkey," Mustapha Kemal said.

Since that day Yalova has become a veritable beehive of activity. Hundreds of workmen were drafted there; shiploads of building material are being landed daily, and, under the personal direction of Mustapha Kemal—for he is there almost every day—Yalova will soon revive its splendor and popularity of the past. This small village, which long ago was described by many foreign ambassadors to Turkey as the "Marmora's Paradise," is full of history.

A new hotel, private chalets, parks, a spa establishment on modern lines—in fact, everything to make it a wonderful show place—will be constructed with the usual amazing speed which the Ghazi demands. Hundreds of tourists have already requested information regarding Yalova, and, doubtless, by next summer this spa will be open for visitors from all over the world to admire.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 17
Sporting News—Page 16
Financial News—Pages 14, 15 and 17

FEATURES

Women's Enterprises and Activities..8-9
Advertised Feature Article 9
Home Making on Small Means
Educational 10
The Home Forum 11
The Unchangeableness of God
[With German Translation]
In the Ship Lanes 12
Chess 16
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

R-101 Rides Out Wind of High Velocity

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE state airship R-101 swung at its mooring mast during a gale which sometimes reached gusts of 83 miles per hour. The maximum strain on the coupling reached 12 tons, whereas the breaking strain is calculated at 30 tons. What is known as "storm routine" has been observed for the last two days.

This means that an officer and a complete watch have been aboard, a second watch in quarters at the other base, and a third watch within call. This is the first time that any airship has ridden out at its mooring mast a wind of such high velocity.

Berlin Finds Serious Menace in Heimwehr

Growth of Austrian Militarist Group Looked On as Aid to Steel Helmet

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Republican Germany is viewing developments in Austria with increasing misapprehensions. The Vossische Zeitung publishes some facts regarding the strength of the Austrian "Heimwehr," which it received from Munich. The Heimwehr has in Styria about 100,000 men, of whom 65,000 are practiced rifle shooters. They have at their disposal 20,000 army rifles, 800 machine guns, 24 flame throwers, 30 field guns, two airplanes and a host of motorcars.

The Heimwehr section in Styria spends about 20,000 Austrian schillings monthly, which, according to this report, it receives from the "Alpine Montan" Company, a leading Austrian industrial undertaking, with which also one prominent German industrialist is closely connected

Germany is especially interested in present conditions in Austria, because the German "Steel Helmet" is somewhat similar to the Austrian Heimwehr, though at present not as active. Moreover, the Austrian problem has a resemblance to that of Germany. In both countries the Nationalists, supported by a semi-military organization, want to change the constitution, depriving it of its liberal elements. Moreover, it is not out of the question that the Steel Helmet, which already maintains a close contact with Heimwehr may some day try to co-operate with it and vice versa.

There have also been rumors that a German Republican organization, "The Banner Black, Red and Gold," would aid Austrian Republicans in a fight against the Heimwehr. But this has been denied by its leaders.

Anyway Austria is an object lesson to Germany of what may happen when a semi-military reactionary organization tries to influence politics. But Germany is not Austria, and may be events in Austria will eventually sober the hotheads of this country. For the time being, however, Heimwehr is actively meeting the unmitigated approval of the German Nationals.

German Republicans, on the other hand, wish the Austrian Parliament would settle the reform of the constitution as soon as possible so as to give the Chancellor, Dr. Johan Schober, a free hand to disarm the various military organizations in his country. But Republican circles here have little confidence in Dr. Schober, who is regarded as a strong reactionary himself.

Frenchman Urges Reconciled Europe

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A remarkable appeal in favor of Franco-German rapprochement has been made by Fernand Buisson, president of the Chamber of Deputies, at Charleville.

After expressing warm approval of Aristide Briand's speech, and echoing his hopes that the French troops would leave a friendly feeling behind them in the Rhineland, M. Buisson went on to point out the admirable results of the visits of pupils, of scientists, and of artists of one country to another.

As a proof of this he referred to the enthusiasm with which the granting of a diploma by the University of Paris to Einstein had been received in Paris and the excellent reception given to Wagnerian operas. M. Buisson thought it a good thing that German books describing the feeling of Germans during the war should be translated into French, so that the precise facts might dissipate prejudice.

Nothing should be neglected, declared M. Buisson, that could create or strengthen the desire for international peace, and he appealed to every Frenchman to resolutely assist this good cause, because the progress of democracy depended upon the organization of peace, as social justice could not flourish except in a reconciled Europe.

SOVIET EXTENDS SCOPE OF WOMEN IN ARMY

MOSCOW (AP) — Russian women, who have long been admitted to special units of the Red Army, are now to have advanced instruction in the art of war.

The revolutionary war council has decided to admit women between the ages of 18 and 23 to military academies for instruction in rifle and artillery fire, aviation, photography, communications and medical service.

NATIONS CONFER WITH JAPAN OVER CHINA

British Paper Cites Cases of Alleged Injustice in Local Courts

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The identic notes sent to Nanking by Great Britain, the United States, France and Belgium proposing a conference on Nov. 19 on the subject of China's declaration of its intention of abolishing extraterritoriality on Jan. 1, 1930, it is stated, were prepared after consultation with Japan.

That country, though pursuing an independent line of action, is understood to be in complete sympathy with the démarche of the other powers which Downing Street hopes will have better success than Sir Miles Lampson's proposal last August for further conversation to which China so far has given no reply.

The British attitude, while thoroughly sympathetic with China's aspirations, is that the time is not yet ripe for the abolition of extraterritorial rights.

Two cases are cited by the Morning Post in defense of this position. The first is vouched for by the paper's Peiping correspondent concerning two Russians, one of whom six weeks after arrest was in leg and hand irons, which he said he had not been allowed to remove even for washing. They received no public trial, no proper interpreter, and were sentenced to four years "under police surveillance." They have now been in jail for two years with a maintenance allowance of 2d. a day to cover clothing, food and fuel.

The second case was that of a civil dispute about some jade bought from a Chinese merchant under a guarantee of genuineness but which two London jewelers pronounced to be imitation. After two years' delay the judge ruled that no one outside China knew anything about jade jewelry and he further refused to accept the London jewelers' certificates. But he accepted a statement from a Mr. Wang (whose profession and address are not given) that the jade was genuine and gave judgment for the Chinese merchant with costs against the foreigner.

The four powers in question and Japan are among the last to maintain extraterritorial rights. Germany and Austria lost theirs as a result of the war. Russia gave them up shortly afterwards. Chile, Bolivia, Persia and Finland soon followed suit and in 1928 Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Spain and Portugal signed treaties condi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Italy Devising Plans to Meet Its Obligations

ROME (AP)—The Council of Ministers, with the Premier, Benito Mussolini presiding, heard Signor Mosconi, Minister of Finance, outline the condition of the Italian Treasury and present plans for the future.

He pointed out that two major problems were now confronting the Italian Treasury, these being a more efficacious system of extinguishing the consolidated public debt and reimbursement of the nine-year Treasury bonds.

Of the 7,640,000,000 outstanding, 3,810,000,000 fall due on Nov. 15, 1931; 915,000,000 on Nov. 15, 1932; 1,920,000,000 on May 15, 1934, and 995,000,000 on Nov. 15, 1934.

The Finance Minister said the Treasury was devising a means best adapted for meeting the obligations two years hence.

"If the times and the exceptional circumstances connected with the monetary stabilization suggest exceptional measures," the official communique of the Council's sitting says, "to which the Italian people submitted with admirable Fascist discipline, a complete return to normal operations must be affirmed today."

Signor Mosconi said that the Government's unchangeable decision was to leave bondholders free at the opportune moment to choose between integral reimbursement and substitution of other redeemable paper the conditions of whose emission will be determined in due time. The ministers approved the report unanimously.

Nightfall at Chicago Institute Changes Business Men to Artists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Although the Art Institute of Chicago closes its doors, as all good museums should, at the end of the working day, its darkened outward appearance is not to be taken at full value.

Behind the closed-for-the-day exterior is a hive of industry. For scarcely are the gallery visitors and students sped on their way by conscientious guards than the evening school blooms forth in full glory. Big as the enrollment of the Art Institute school is by day, it is still larger by night. One would think all business Chicago is turning artist. Nearly 1000 students, many of them of mature years, are enrolled this year, a record attendance.

The passer-by catches no hint of all this activity, because most of the Art Institute classrooms are underground. The location of the Chicago museum, on the down-town lake front, has imposed peculiar conditions, one of which is that additions shall not block the view of the water. Therefore, the evening students get their instruction in rooms beside the Illinois Central tracks, down near the lake level, where nobody sees them.

Students come for all kinds of reasons, said Miss Florence Odell, assistant dean. Vera Mirova, the dancer, enrolled because she thought she could learn things from sketching that would be of value in her stage work. A successful commercial artist, whose posters brighten many a billboard, entered to learn painting as a fine art. He came year after year.

Buyers from State Street department stores take design to help them in their selection of goods. Many students have no vocational purpose at all but merely enter classes because they want to express their pent-up longing for beauty. In this group are housewives and business men whose vocations heretofore left them no time for systematic development of a latent talent.

They Will Sow What They Have Reaped

Front Row, Left to Right—Entaro Noguchi, Assistant to Leader; Mrs. Koto Jumonji, Founder Tokyo Bunkwa Girls' High School; Miss Yoshiko Jumonji, Secretary to Mrs. Koto Jumonji; J. K. Iba; Akinobu Yoshida. Back Row—Yasaka Koshikawa, Principal Oita Normal School in Oita; Hidejiro Kawasaki, Master of Wadayaka Primary School in Saga Perfecture; Toshiwo Jumonji, Professor Tokyo Bunkwa Girls' High School; Toraichi Hirasawa, Principal Asanogawa Girls' High School; Makoto Tadano, Professor Yokohama Commercial College.

ANOTHER SLUMP SLIPS STOCKS TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Distress Selling Continues —Steel at 153½, Telephone 203—Others Off Too

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—New lows for the year on the part of a great many leading industrial stocks were recorded Nov. 12 in the New York stock market in heavy selling from many sources. Hardly any class of issues was immune—rails, coppers, utilities, merchandising, communication, motor, rubber and equipment shares all taking the downward grade.

United States Steel common opened at a new low for the year at 158½ and before the abbreviated session had finished was down to 153½, a decline of 6 points for the day and 17½ points down in two trading days. General Electric closed at 184¾, off 8¼, on top of a 22-point drop Monday, while American Telephone, which showed good resistance in the late trading last week, dropped to 201½ and closed at 203, a decline of 6 points following a 13-point recession Monday.

General Motors sold at 39 against a high of 91¾ this year, while Westinghouse Electric slumped 8¼ to 110. In the last six sessions, the last-mentioned issue has fallen 50¼ points.

Losses elsewhere ranged from 1 to 7 points, with the copper group especially heavy. Anaconda was down 5, Cerro de Pasco 6¾, American Smelting 5 5-8 and Kennecott 7½. Among the railroads Erie lost 5½, Canadian Pacific 3 7-8, New York Central 8, Union Pacific 12 and Baltimore & Ohio 4 3-8.

Losses on the Curb ranged as high as 22 points, that loss being registered by American Gas & Electric.

Distress selling is evidently not yet completed and students of the technical position say that a bottom is entirely a matter of conjecture.

What is needed, say bankers, is a period of stability, in which funds as well as confidence will be accumulated. They continue to advise clients to refuse uselessly to sacrifice good securities with good dividend yields and favorable outlook.

'DARK' INK LIGHTS 'ADS' SEEN IN DARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Luminous posters that will stand forth clearly on the blackest nights may be expected from experiments that have been successfully carried out here by Robert Howarth, a member of a Manchester firm of theatrical printers.

Mr. Howarth claims to have discovered a luminous ink that may be produced in any color and will be as easy to read in the dark as in the daytime.

British Flying Boat Is Entirely of Metal

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE largest flying boat yet built in England was launched on Nov. 12 from the Blackburn Works at Brough, on the River Humber. This is a Blackburn Iris three-drive, three Rolls-Royce engines giving 2250 h. p. It is constructed entirely of metal, and the crew has completely equipped living quarters and a kitchen in which meals are cooked while flying. The Iris is intended for use in the navy.

Dean Declares Flouting Law Is Silly Pose

Barnard College Official Says People Drink Who Do Not Wish to Drink

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A stirring appeal for law observance, and for strict obedience to the prohibition law in particular, has just been voiced by Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, nationally known educator and dean of Barnard College, in an address to students of the general assembly of her institution.

Miss Gildersleeve held that young people share in the manners and fashions of their time, and "even in that strange, blasé indifference which is the most exasperating trait of the present day."

"This silly indifference," she said, "often leads people to feel that the only way in which they can get any real interest or excitement out of life is to break the law."

Miss Gildersleeve referred to lawbreaking as having become "a fashionable diversion" among some persons, the result being that "people who don't like cocktails are drinking cocktails today because this is a prohibition country."

"Isn't that a feeble attitude?" she asked. "Personally, I happen to dislike cocktails. When I say this I often receive the reply, 'Oh, I don't like them either, but how can one refuse them?' And I then make the following declaration of independence: 'I will not be bullied by prohibition into drinking cocktails which I don't like.'"

The most offensive thing of all, she continued, was to "contemplate legislators who vote for prohibition in public and break the law themselves in private, and judges and other officials charged with its enforcement who make a game and a joke of violating it themselves."

Miss Gildersleeve urged that the laws must be obeyed. "Otherwise," she said, "ordered society will become impossible."

New Nobel Literature Prize Winner, Thomas Mann

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Thomas Mann, widely known German novelist, whose best known work is "The Magic Mountain," has been awarded this year's Nobel prize for literature.

Thomas Mann first achieved national popularity in Germany in 1903 by his great standard work, "Buddenbrooks," which, after more than a quarter of a century, remains the most widely read novel in Germany. As a youth in Munich he entered an insurance broker's office. But he soon developed a taste for literature, history and art, and started writing. Next, he spent a year in Italy, and later was for some time on the editorial staff of the well-known Munich satirical journal Simplicissimus.

JAPANESE LINK WORLD WELFARE WITH EDUCATION

Group to Promote Peace Through Cultural and Practical Avenues

That in education, cultural and practical, lies the greatest hope of the world for international understanding and good will, is the opinion of the group of prominent Japanese educators who recently landed in Boston to begin here a nation-wide study of American colleges and universities, thus completing similar studies already made in England, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Upon its return to Japan the group of educators, who were Japan's delegates to the International Conference on Education at Geneva, will organize a society for the advancement of education and the promotion of world peace, according to Prof. Entaro Noguchi, general secretary of the Japanese Educational Association and spokesman for the group.

The plan of the group, Professor Noguchi said, is to make practical the results of their world-wide educational studies. In order to make their ideas generally known, information will be sent to members of Parliament, ministers, educators and the press. Then, when the public has been acquainted with the aims of the peace society, organization will follow.

"In all the countries we have visited, including our own," Mr. Noguchi said, "we find an increasing interest in popular education and a rising tide of democracy. This democratic movement has a strong tendency, we have observed, to bind countries and peoples together."

In Germany, England and Austria particularly the group was impressed by the marked progress being made in practical education. England, Professor Noguchi said, is building many new schools. Germany is laying stress upon physical education rather than military training, and Austria is emphasizing the importance of new methods of teaching.

The party is under the chairmanship of Count Hirotaro Hayashi, who is now in Washington conferring with educational authorities there. Count Hayashi will be in Boston next week.

No Change in British India Policy Outlined

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, replying to a written interrogation of Stanley Baldwin, ex-Premier, makes a further statement on the Indian situation in which he says definitely that the Viceroy, Lord Irwin's, much discussed pronouncement to the effect that Dominion status was the ultimate goal for India, does not imply any change either in the policy hitherto declared by the British Government or in the time when this status may be attained.

Mr. MacDonald's statement is an answer to the Opposition argument that until the Royal Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon, which has been two years investigating the question of Indian constitutional reforms shall formulate its report, it would be premature and misleading to raise hopes amongst the Indian Nationalists which the British Government may not after all be in the position to satisfy.

The Simon Commission is to present its report next spring and Sir John has stated in the House of Commons that it is not possible to give any indication in advance as to what it may ultimately find itself able to recommend.

PREPARE FOR PEACE; NEUTRALITY OF FOOD, HOOVER URGES WORLD

Starvation of Women and Children Should No Longer Be Weapon of Warfare, He Declares

U. S. IS READY TO REDUCE NAVY TO LEVEL OF OTHER NATIONS

Latin America Is Assured in Speech That During His Incumbency at the White House Armed Intervention Is Outlawed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Preparedness, so long the adjunct of militarism and war, President Hoover has called upon his fellow countrymen to join with him in devoting to the cause of peace. With this precept of practical idealism, so inherent in his nature, the President pointed the way for his country to respond to the noble adventure visualized for mankind by Premier MacDonald in his words to the United States Senate: "We must accept the risks of peace." "Peace must be the result of unceasing endeavor," the President said. "It requires preparedness for peace."

In a specific and concrete program that he asserted is the basis of his policy of international relations the President, addressing a distinguished audience of national leaders and the diplomats and representatives of foreign nations accredited to the country assembled under the auspices of the American Legion on the eleventh anniversary of the close of the World War, of which he was the great humanitarian hero, pledged himself and the Nation to international amity.

"Our Nation has said with millions of voices that we desire only defense," he asserted. "That is the effect of the covenant we have entered into, not to use war as an instrument of national policy."

To the President there is no vital interest and no unsolvable controversy between nations not amenable to peaceful solution. The great need and the mission growing out of it that he is engaged in is the removal of the "deeper causes and frictions which lead to disputes and ill will" and the strengthening and creation of agencies and avenues to "assure the settlement of all controversies between nations."

Program of Practical Idealism

To this end the President projected his program of practical idealism—

Breaking through the involved legal questions and age-old interpretations of right and wrong surrounding the issue of the freedom of the seas by the straightforward proposal, "born of a poignant personal experience," that "food ships should be made free of any interference in times of war."

Reduction of American naval strength in proportion as low as the other powers are willing to go.

Under proper reservations to support the World Court "in order that we may secure judicial determination of certain types of controversies and build up precedents which add to the body of international law."

Assist other nations in the pacific settlement of controversies arising between them.

Strengthening of the Department of State "as the great arm of our Government dedicated to the organization of peace."

Extension of our treaties with other countries so as to establish methods for reference of controversies to conference and inquiry as to fact for arbitration of judicial determination.

London Naval Conference

Bring to fruition the London naval conference, in the convening of which he and Mr. MacDonald have done so much to bring Anglo-American relations on a better basis.

Reaffirmed the solemn assurances he has given to Latin America that during his Administration armed intervention will be outlawed.

To continue the work in which he has already through his Latin-American good will tour and the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States achieved so much progress of building a spirit of friendliness and understanding between peoples and heads of government.

Two roads, the President declared, lie open to the world, each leading to a common goal—peace. European nations by the Covenant of the League of Nations are pledged to that way. The United States, he stated, has taken the highway of the sanctions of public opinion.

"We are confident," he said, "that at least in the Western Hemisphere public opinion will suffice to check violence. What we urgently need in this direction is a further development of methods for reference of unsettled controversies to joint inquiry by the parties assisted by friendly nations, in order that action may be stayed and that the aggressor may be subjected to the searchlight of public opinion."

World-Wide Approval

The President's address received world-wide attention and approval not only for the sweep of the policies enunciated by him but for the idealism of his proposals, particularly that relating to the freedom of the seas issue. This feature was especially significant coming as it did following positive statements by the President and Mr. MacDonald that the question is not to be considered by the London Conference.

The President's address was most cordially received in Senate circles, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, being among those who expressed approval.

The President's proposal that food ships be exempt from attack and seizure is based on his personal experience as head of the Belgian Relief Commission which delivered

Hoover Speech Epochal, Says World's Press

Stand for Noninterference With Food in War Time Arouses Deep Interest

The imagination of European capitals has been captured by President Hoover's proposal, enunciated in his Armistice Day address, to make food ships free from belligerent interference in time of war. The press, publicists and authorities on international law have hailed it as a 'history-making" pronouncement.

The President's proposal, striking at the root of the question of freedom of the seas, will not, however, be discussed at the forthcoming five-power armament limitation in London next year. Premier MacDonald made it plain the freedom of the seas question would not be allowed to complicate the disarmament issue. But the British press, representing all parties, sees in the Hoover statement a courageous attempt to clarify another of the paths to lasting peace.

In Berlin, newspapers were lavish in their praise of the freeing of food ships from the clutch of war. One of the leading journals declared the plan could not fail to meet the approval of every honest peace advocate even outside of the United States. In Rome, while newspapers approved the hope for attainment of freedom of the seas, they professed to see in President Hoover's expression a sentiment which would not coincide with previous British policies for control of the seas in time of war.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — President Hoover's Armistice Day proposal to remove the starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare by making food ships free from enemy interference has caught the public's imagination here already, although comment so far is cautious.

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, says the American President's speech may well find a place in history, going as it goes to the root of the old baffling problem of international relationships.

Discussing the practical aspect of the suggestion the Telegraph says: "As a hospital ship must be respected in war time so should a food ship laden with no other cargo be respected. This is simple and if it be less simple than it sounds that is not to say it is impractical.

"It is not 'simple,' for example, because there are commodities classifiable as important foods—fats are an outstanding instance—which are important also in the manufacture of munitions. Grain and other foodstuffs may be used in making industrial alcohol.

"Another possibility of objection arises if we consider the case of two combatants, one depending mainly on sea-borne food and assured of uninterrupted supplies, the other depending mainly on overland imports of food, the cutting off of which is not

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Better Government

is the goal of cities and states as well as nations.

Accounts of the CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING GOVERNMENT beginning in today's Monitor will continue

Tomorrow

Thursday and Friday

Text of President Hoover's Speech Delivered on Anniversary of Armistice Day

under neutral guarantee more than 2000 ship loads of food through the allied and German blockades during the World War. The solemn acceptance by the powers of such a proposition, the President believes, would go far to lessening the pressure for naval strength and thereby facilitate the solution of the issue of neutral rights.

President's Personal Views

In making his suggestion the President explained that he was merely placing it before the world for its consideration. It has not been proposed by him to any nation as a concrete offer but it is an idea he is known to have long harbored and coming at this time in the midst of a new reorientation of naval affairs it is of the utmost significance and importance.

The President's program of international amity and understanding lies close to his heart. It is grounded on a wealth of personal experience in great international endeavors and a firm belief in the fundamental idealism of mankind. On other occasions he has given expression to some of these views. In this notable address he projected his whole plan.

The President's plain-spoken summation of his international policy is one of the most significant declarations of its kind in recent years. It discloses the extent to which he has formulated his plans, and how they revolve entirely about the central theme of peace.

Amity Between All Nations

International amity, not alone as between the United States and other nations, but between all peoples, is the President's ideal, and to that every phase and particular of his foreign policies are directed.

"It has been my cherished hope to organize positively the foreign relations of the United States on this high foundation and to do it in reality and not simply in diplomatic phrases. The establishment of that relationship is vastly more important than the mere settlement of the details of any of our chronic international problems.

"With this wider understanding of mutual difficultjes and aspirations, we can each in our own sphere better contribute to broaden good will, to assist those forces which make for peace in the world, to curb those forces which make for distrust. Thereby do we secure the imponderable, yet transcendent, spiritual gains which come from successful organization of peace and confidence in peace.

"That is why I have endeavored to meet the leaders of their nations, for I have no fear that we are not able to impress every country with the single-minded good will which lies in the American heart."

Immunity for Food Ships in Time of War, Is Plea Made by President Hoover

My Fellow Countrymen:

Eleven years have gone by since the day of the armistice, when the guns ceased firing. It was a day of thanksgiving that marked the ending of the shambles of the trenches. For us it will be remembered always as a day of pride; pride in the memory of those who suffered and of those who made the last sacrifice of life in that great cause, pride in the proven valor of our Army and Navy; pride in the greatness of our national strength; pride in the high purpose for which we entered the war, and pride that we neither wanted nor got from it anything of profit for ourselves. Those stirring memories will always remain, and on each Armistice Day will glow again.

From the war we have two paramount obligations. We owe to those who suffered and yet lived an obligation of national assistance, each according to his need.

Redeeming Our Promise

We owe it to the dead that we redeem our promise that their sacrifice would help bring peace to the world. The Nation will discharge its obligations.

The men who fought know the real meaning and dreadfulness of war. No man came from that furnace a swashbuckling militarist. Those who saw its realities and its backwash in the sacrifice of women and children are not the men who glorify war. They are the men who pray for peace for their children. But they rightly demand that peace be had without the sacrifice of our independence or of those principles of justice without which civilization must fail.

Such a sacrifice of freedom and justice is the one calamity greater than war. The task of statesmen is to build a road to peace which avoids both of these calamities. This road requires preparedness for defense; it equally requires preparedness for peace.

The world today is comparatively at peace. The outlook for a peaceable future is more bright than for half a century past. Yet after all, it is an armed peace. The men under arms including active reserves in the world are almost 30,000,000 in number, or nearly 10,000,000 more than before the Great War. Due to the Washington Arms Conference and the destruction of the German Navy, the combatant ships in the world show some decrease since the war. But aircraft and other instruments of destruction are far more potent than they were even in the Great War. There are fears, distrusts and smoldering injuries among nations which are the tinder of war. Nor does a single quarter of a century during all the ages of human experience warrant the assumption that war will not occur again.

Desire for Security

Gloomy as this picture may be, yet we can say with truth that the world is becoming more genuinely inclined to peace; that the forces of imperial domination and aggression, of fear and suspicion are dying down; that they are being replaced with the desire for security and peaceful development. The old objectives of tortuous diplomacy are being replacd with frank and open relations directed to peace. There is no more significant step in this progress than the solemn covenant that civilized nations have now entered, to renounce war and to settle disputes by pacific means. It is this realignment of the mind of the world that gives the hope of peace.

But peace is not a static thing. To maintain peace is as dynamic in its requirements as is the conduct of war. We cannot say "'let there be peace," and go about other business. Nor are the methods by which peace is to be maintained and war prevented to be established by slogans or by abstract phrases or by academic theory.

Practice Daily Conduct

Progress toward peace can be attained only as a result of realistic, practical daily conduct amongst nations. It can be the result only of a frank recognition of forces which may disturb peace. For instance, we must realize that our industrial life, our employment, our comfort, and our culture depend greatly upon our interchange of goods and ideas with other nations. We must realize that this interchange cannot be carried on unless our citizens are flung into every quarter of the globe and the citizens of every other nation are represented in our country.

We must realize that some of them will get into trouble somewhere. Certainly their troubles will multiply if other nations are at war. We have an obligation and every other nation has an obligation to see to the protection of their lives, and that justice is done to them so long as they comply with the laws of the countries in which they reside. From all these relationships frictions and controversies will arise daily.

The Kellogg Pact

By our undertaking under the Kellogg pact, to use only pacific means to settle such controversies as these, we have again reaffirmed the doctrine enunciated by that far-sighted statesman, Mr. Elihu Root, in his famous declaration at Rio de Janeiro in 1907. At that time he announced that we would not use war or warlike means to enforce or collect upon private business contracts. It is our settled policy.

But there are other more deep-seated and more dangerous forces which produce friction and controversy than these eruptions over the rights of citizens. We must realize that there are many unsolved problems of boundaries between nations. There are peoples aspiring to a greater measure of self-government. There are fears of invasion and domination bequeathed to all humanity from its former wars. There are a host of age-old controversies whose specters haunt the world, which at any time may touch the springs of fear and ill will.

Peace Follows Endeavor

We must frankly accept the fact, therefore, that we and all the nations of the world will be involved, for all future time, in small or great controversies and frictions arising out of all of these multiple causes. In these controversies lurk the subtle danger that national temper at any moment may become a heat and that emotion may rise to the flaming point. Therefore, peace must be the result of unceasing endeavor.

I have said that recently we have covenanted with other civilized nations not only to renounce war as an instrument of national policy but also we have agreed that we shall settle all controversies by pacific means. But the machinery for pacific settlement of disputes among nations is, as yet, inadequate. We need to strengthen our own provisions for it. Our State Department is the first of these means. It must be strengthened and supported as the great arm of our Government, dedicated to the organization of peace.

Extension of Treaties

We need further to extend our treaties with other countries providing methods for reference of controversies to conference, to inquiry as to fact, or to arbitration, or to judicial determination. We have need to define the rules of conduct of nations and to formulate an authoritative system of international law. We have need under proper reservations to support the World Court in order that we may secure judicial determination of certain types of controversies and build up precedents which add to the body of international law. By these agencies we relegate a thousand frictions to orderly processes of settlement and by deliberation in action we prevent their development into national inflammation.

We are also interested that other nations shall settle by pacific means the controversies arising between them. From every selfish point of view the preservation of peace among other nations is of interest to the United States. In such wars we are in constant danger of entanglement because of interference with the widespread activities of our citzens.

Relief of All Humanity

But of far more importance than this, our ideals and our hopes are for the progress of justice through the entire world. We desire to see all humanity relieved of the hideous blight of war and of the cruelties and injustices that lead to war. We are interested in all methods that can be devised to assure the settlement of all controversies between nations.

There are today two roads to that end. The European nations have, by the Covenant of the League of Nations, agreed that if nations fail to settle their differences peaceably then force should be applied by other nations to compel them to be reasonable. We have refused to travel this road. We are confident that at least in the Western Hemisphere public opinion will suffice to check violence. This is the road we propose to travel. What we urgently need in this direction is a further development of methods for reference of unsettled controversies to joint inquiry by the parties assisted by friendly nations, in order that action may be stayed and that the aggressor may be subjected to the searchlight of public opinion.

Removing Causes of Friction

And we have another task equally great as the settlement of incidental controversies. We must, where opportunity offers, work steadfastly to remove the deeper causes and frictions which lead to disputes and ill will. One of those causes is competition in armament. In order to stir a nation to the expenditures and burdens of increased armament, some danger and some enemy must be envisaged. Fears and distrust must be used as a goad to stir the Nation forward to competitive effort. No one denies that the maintenance of great armament is a burden upon the backs of all who toil. The expenditure for it curtails vast projects of human betterment which governments might undertake. Every man under arms means that some other man must bear an extra burden somewhere. But a greater cost is the ill will resulting from rivalry between nations in construction of armaments.

Naval Negotiations

It is first and foremost to rid ourselves of this danger that I have again initiated naval negotiations. I have full confidence in the success of the conference which will assemble next January. In setting up this conference we have already agreed with Great Britain that there shall be a parity in naval strength between us. I am in hopes that there will be a serious reduction in navies as a relief to the economic burdens of all peoples. And I believe that men and women throughout the world demand such reduction. We must reduce and limit warships by agreement only. I have no faith in the reduction of armaments by example alone.

Until such time as nations can build the agencies of pacific settlement on stronger foundations; until fear, the most dangerous of all national emotions, has been proved groundless by long proof of international honesty, until the power of world public opinion as a restraint of aggression has had many years of test, there will not have been established that confidence which warrants the abandonment of preparedness for defense among nations. To do so may invite war.

Adequate Preparedness

I am for adequate preparedness as a guaranty that no foreign soldier shall ever step upon the soil of our country.

Our Nation has said with millions of voices that we desire only defense. That is the effect of the covenant we have entered into, not to use war as an instrument of national policy. No American will arise today and say that we wish one gun or one armed man beyond that necessary for the defense of our people. To do so would create distrust in other nations, and also would be an invitation to war. Proper defense requires military strength relative to that of other nations. We will reduce our naval strength in proportion to any other. Having said that it only remains for the others to say how low they will go. It cannot be too low for us.

There is another of these age-old controveries which stir men's minds and their fears. That is the so-called freedom of the seas. In reality in our day it is simply the rights of private citizens to trade in time of war. for there is today complete freedom of the seas in times of peace.

Question of Trading Rights

If the world succeeds in establishing peaceful methods of settlement of controversies, the whole question of trading rights in time of war becomes a purely academic discussion. Peace is its final solution.

But I am going to have the temerity to put forward an idea which might break through the involved legal questions and age-old interpretations of right and wrong by a practical step which would solve a large part of the intrinsic problem. It would act as a preventive as well as a limitation of war. I offer it only for the consideration of the world. I have not made it a governmental proposition to any nation and do not do so now. I know that any wide departure from accepted ideas requires long and searching examination. No idea can be perfected except upon the anvil of debate. This is not a proposition for the forthcoming naval conference, as that session is for a definite purpose, and this proposal will not be injected into it.

Food-Laden Ships

For many years, and born of a poignant personal experience, I have held that food ships should be made free of any interference in times of war. I would place all vessels laden solely with food supplies on the same footing as hospital ships. The time has come when we should remove starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare.

The rapid growth of industrial civilization during the last half century has created in many countries populations far in excess of their domestic food supply and thus steadily weakened their natural defenses. As a consequence, protection for overseas or imported supplies has been one of the most impelling causes of increasing naval armaments and military alliances. Again, in countries which produce surplus food their economic stability is also to a considerable degree dependent upon keeping open the avenues of their trade in the export of such surplus, and this again stimulates armament on their part to protect such outlets.

Interruption of Food Supplies

Thus the fear of an interruption in sea-borne food supplies has powerfully tended toward naval development in both importing and exporting nations. In all important wars of recent years to cut off or to protect such supplies has formed a large element in the strategy of all combatants. We cannot condemn any one nation; almost all who have been engaged in war have participated in it. The world must sooner or later recognize this as one of the underlying causes of its armed situation, but, far beyond this, starvation should be rejected among the weapons of warfare.

To those who doubt the practicability of the idea, and who insist that agreements are futile for the purpose of controlling conduct in war, I may point out that the Belgian Relief Commission delivered more than 2000 shiploads of food through two rings of blockade and did it under neutral guarantees continuously during the whole World War.

Protecting Food Movements

The protection of food movements in time of war would constitute a most important contribution to the rights of all parties, whether neutrals or belligerents, and would greatly tend toward lessening the pressure for naval strength. Foodstuffs comprise about 25 per cent of the commerce of the world, but would constitute a much more important portion of the trade likely to be interfered with by a blockade.

Men of good will throughout the world are working earnestly and honestly to perfect the equipment and preparedness for peace But there is something high above and infinitely more powerful than the work of all ambassadors and ministers, something far more powerful than treaties and the machinery of arbitration and conciliation and judicial decision, something more vital than even our covenants to abolish war, something more mighty than armies and navies in defense.

Good Will and Friendliness

That is to build the spirit of good will and friendliness, to create respect and confidence, to stimulate esteem between peoples—this is the far greatest guaranty of peace. In that atmosphere all controversies become but passing incidents of the day. Nor does this friendliness, respect and esteem come to nations who behave weakly or supinely. It comes to those who are strong but who use their strength not in arrogance or injustice. It is through these means that we establish the sincerity, the justice and the dignity of a great people. That is a new vision of diplomacy that is dawning in the world.

The colossal power of the United States overshadows scores of freedom-loving nations. Their defense against us is a moral defense. To give to them confidence that with the high moral sense of the American people this defense is more powerful than all armies or navies, is a sacred duty which lies upon us.

Foreign Relationship

It has been my cherished hope to organize positively the foreign relations of the United States on this high foundation, and to do it in reality, not simply in diplomatic phrases. The establishment of that relationship is vastly more important than the mere settlement of the details of any of our chronic international problems. In such pure air and in that alone can both sides with frankness and candor present their points of view and either find just formulas for settlement, or, alternatively, agree to disagree until time finds a solution. We have in recent years heard a vast chatter of enmity and criticism, both within and without our borders, where there is no real enmity and no conflict of vital interest and no unsolvable controversy.

It is a homely parallel but equally true that relations between nations are much like relations between individuals. Questions which arise between friends are settled as the passing incidents of a day. The very same questions between men who distrust and suspect each other may lead to enmity and conflict.

Visit to South America

It was in this endeavor that I visited the Presidents of the South American Republics. That is why I welcomed the visit of the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the United States.

All these men have talked of their problems in a spirit charged with the gravest responsibility, not only for our own relations but for the peace and safety of the world. We have thought out loud together as men cannot think in diplomatic notes. We made no commitments. We drove no discussion to final conclusion. We explored the areas of possible constructive action and possible controversy. We examined the pitfalls of international relations frankly and openly. With this wider understanding of mutual difficulties and aspirations we can each in our own sphere better contribute to broaden good will, to assist those forces which make for peace in the world, to curb those forces which make for distrust. Thereby do we secure the imponderable yet transcendent spiritual gains which come from successful organization of peace and confidence in peace. That is why I have endeavored to meet the leaders of their nations, for I have no fear that we are not able to impress every country with the single-minded good will which lies in the American heart.

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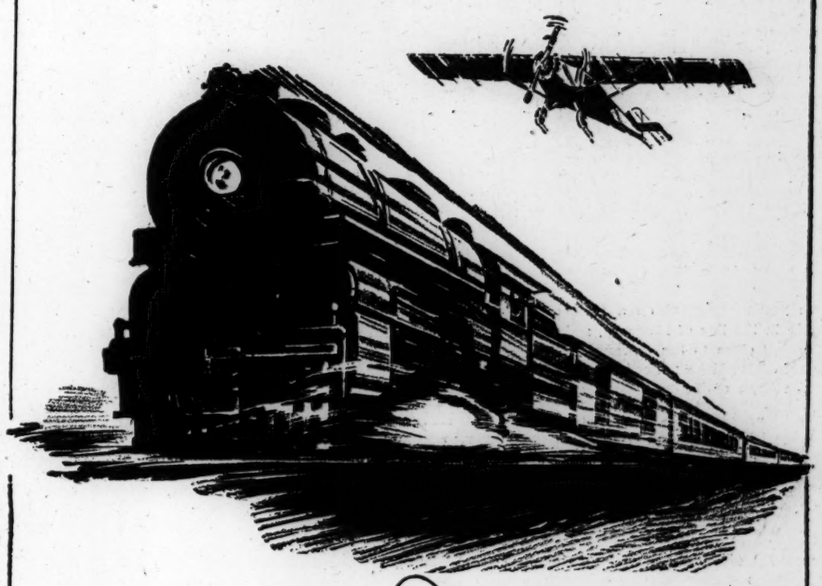

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Hoover Speech Termed Epochal by World's Press and Publicists

(Continued from Page 1)

proposed to be made illegal. Such considerations arise at the very outset of that 'long searching examination' which Mr. Hoover is justified in hoping to be given to what he admits to be a wide departure from accepted ideas."

A Question for Discussion

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, is more enthusiastic. Mr. Hoover's address, it says, "contains, among many fine passages, one of which may well become famous in history." Going on to refer to Mr. Hoover's food ship suggestion, the Guardian continues: "It is a proposal for discussion and the discussion is indeed likely to rage furiously. For there is no problem of international relations which has caused more contention in the last hundred years than the problem of the right of a maritime power to cut off the seaborne supplies of its enemies.

"It is a right of which Great Britain has been the most consistent champion and America the most consistent—but not the quite consistent—opponent. President Hoover, therefore, is following American tradition. Will Ramsay MacDonald follow British tradition or will he, realizing that all conditions from which that tradition sprang have now changed, align this country with America in a matter vitally concerning the world's peace?

"As far as Great Britain is concerned, she has two main objects in view—first, that she shall not be entangled in war, and, second, that if war comes her population shall not be starved, as more than the population of almost any other great state it is liable to be starved under modern conditions of warfare. President Hoover's proposal would be a notable contribution to the achievement of the second no less than the first of these aims."

An "Important Contribution"

The London Times, Independent Conservative is more guarded. Referring to Mr. Hoover's suggestion as an "important contribution" which is sure of receiving "most careful and prolonged consideration in all its bearings, The Times adds: "The problem itself is essentially a hypothetical one—what law should be applied in future eventualities which, if the pact of peace is observed by all its signatories as Great Britain and America have pledged themselves to observe it, may never arise at all. In any case discussion at this moment must not be allowed to distract us from the practical immediate business in hand which is to make a success of the approaching naval conference.

"An agreement by the five naval powers which would set definite limits to the size of their fleets is not to be jeopardized by any polemical discussions of extraneous, however cognate questions, especially as they are questions of which discussion and solution would be made incomparably simpler by success of the conference."

The Daily News, left wing Liberal, says: "For our part we doubt very much whether all attempts to 'humanize' war are anything but pitiful illusion. On other grounds, however, Mr. Hoover's proposal must receive the serious attention of the civilized world."

Rights of Belligerents

Viscount Grey, speaking at a League of Nations meeting in Birmingham before Mr. Hoover's Armistice Day address had been received, said that "belligerent rights" had more than once been dangerous to the peace of the world and that it was therefore in interest of the policy of world peace that Britain should be ready, if the United States wished it, to discuss this difficult, contentious question with a view of avoiding possible disputes and possible danger of future wars.

The whole question of the freedom of the seas, he said, should be approached from the angle of how much had been effected by the fact that there was a Covenant of the League of Nations and a pact for the renuncition of war. Ramsay MacDonald has convinced America, said Lord Grey, that there is in this country an idealism about world peace, and it remained for the people of this country to show that that is the case.

One thing which would bring the United States and Britain close together, was, he said, conviction that idealism in one country would make an appeal to idealism in the other. It was hopeful that an agreement would be reached, he declared, not only between the United States and Great Britain but that other countries would come to the approaching international conference determined to take a really permanent step forward in the abolition of naval rivalry.

Ranks as Chief Issue

The question of food ships is only one aspect of the problem of freedom of the seas which is the only great issue between America and Britain, says the Star which declares: "President Hoover himself put his finger on the crucial point when he says 'peace is its final solution.' The question will never arise so long as there is peace. That is why we pin our faith above all things to the Kellogg pact and to co-operation among nations. If the pact is sustained as a vital living thing among nations war is impossible. The nation that breaks it will deservedly rank as a pariah with which no civilized people as an entity will desire to trade either in food or munitions."

The Star recalls that when the Kellogg peace pact was first discussed, it was laughed at by the world. Nevertheless, this journal continues, "it is perhaps not putting it too high to say that it will be never broken, . . . it is probable that the cynics will laugh again at President Hoover's latest suggestion that food ships should be made free from any interference in time of war and placed on the same footing as hospital ships.

"Here admittedly the President is on more difficult ground, for whether it is practicable in any way to humanize wars is exceedingly doubtful. But of the essential nobility of his thought, 'the time has come when we should remove the starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare,' there is no question, and for that reason alone we welcome it. The more the horrors and bestiality of war are driven home the more likely are we to insure peace."

Kept From Naval Conference

Relief is felt in Downing Street that Mr. Hoover has resisted pressure apparently brought on him since Ramsay MacDonald left for Europe to introduce the question of the freedom of the seas into the forthcoming parley on the limitation of navies. Recent messages from Washington had led many people here to believe the President had been persuaded to make concessions to the viewpoint of Senator Borah on this question.

Mr. Hoover's proposal to exempt food ships from interference in time of war came as a great surprise to Foreign Office circles, and at present there is little disposition there to comment on the proposal until the President had the opportunity of developing his thesis. It must be said, however, that the first reaction is to feel that the idea is more applicable to old conditions of warfare than to the new outlook created by the pact of Paris.

Britain only produces enough food to supply the needs of the population six weeks in a year and would naturally have felt more secure in the past if foodstuffs had been legally exempt from seizure and if it could have been certain its enemies would abide by the letter and spirit of a law to let food cargoes pass freely.

But today it has signed a peace pact and never expects to engage in war unless some other power breaks that pact and Britain in company with the rest of the world undertakes to bring the law breaker to reason. Britain has to think twice before giving up one of the strongest weapons in armory for bringing a criminal nation to book. If distribution of foodstuffs could be administered as Mr. Hoover administered those sent to Belgium during the last war it would be a different matter, but fighting forces need just as much foodstuffs as women and children and, moreover, it isn't easy to draw a hard and fast distinction between foodstuffs and munitions of war, many of which are made out of edible products. Nevertheless it goes without saying that Mr. Hoover's proposal will be examined with all care due the eminence and sincerity of its author and first impressions must not be taken as final.

Mr. MacDonald Gives Assurances

Ramsay MacDonald as guest of hoonr at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall Saturday night, set much speculation at rest by declaring definitely that the freedom of seas question will not be discussed by the five-power conference on naval armament limitation beginning Jan. 20.

He also agreed with General Smuts that the Kellogg peace pact may enable this problem to solve itself. "When you remember," he said, "that the problem of freedom of the seas, either naval or military, can only arise after the bugles have been blown surely every man or woman of common sense sees that the swiftest and surest method of solving these problems is to see that the bugles of war shall never blow again. That is the great work which His Majesty's Government is trying to urge forward. It might be convenient and pacifying if I assure you that a certain statement that appeared today that this most important question was to be raised at the coming five-power conference has no basis of justification whatever.

"No such question has been raised by any government so far as I know, and I think I happen to know what has been done. No such question has been raised in connection with the five-power conference and I venture to say it will not be raised at all. America is more enthusiastic about the future than about the past. Its objective is good will and co-operation in promoting good subjects. There is no co-operator who can do more than that country in pursuing the common objectives we have. Now as a result of it all we are to meet in London at the naval conference. That, I believe, will mark a very substantial stage in the progress of universal disarmament."

Wilson Harris, distinguished journalist and publicist, stated to the Monitor correspondent that if the Hoover food ship exemption proposal was meant to deal with "old-time wars" then he did not consider it was worth further investigation and discussion, as it was a retrograde movement after General Smuts' recent proposals and ideas.

But if it was meant in conjunction with what General Smuts had said, then he considered it very important and entirely agreed with the proposal as it was along the lines approved in Article 16 of the League Covenant.

Countries of the world, he admitted, might lose one of their weapons for enforcing peace on an outlaw state, but he considered policing by the nations would have other methods than the starvation of women and children. The question of "What is food?" is important to prevent the use of food ships for carrying war materials, but he considered means could be found for limiting and classifying food.

"Turnover" in World Attitude

Mrs. Helen Swanwick, member of Parliament and former editor of Foreign Affairs, for many years connected with the cause of world peace and one of the two British women delegates to the tenth assembly of the League of Nations, when interviewed for the Monitor, expressed a cordial welcome of what she called "turnover in attitude toward international relationships."

"I note, however," she said, "that President Hoover does not distinguish between 'private' and 'public wars,' as they are called. The peace pact prohibits private wars—that is, wars for national purposes—but definitely releases signatories in regard to public war—that is to say, application of sanctions by members of the League of Nations.

"It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Hoover would exempt food ships in the same way as hospital ships in case of all wars, public or private. Members of the League of Nations," she said, "are presently bound by Article 16 of the Covenant which definitely enjoins the economic boycott of the aggressor.

Economic Boycott Questioned

"It would therefore be necessary if Article 16 still stands to amend it so as to exclude the blockade of food ships. It is my personal opinion, however, and always has been that in actual practice Article 16 would break down and that an attempt to impose an economic boycott would almost inevitably lead to military action.

"But if Article 16 were to stand and it were decided to exempt food supplies there would be very grave practical difficulties in insuring that food should not be conveyed into munitions or be diverted to soldiers."

She would not like to say that arrangements could not be made to meet these contingencies; it might be possible by establishment of neutral commissions to distribute food, but should the area be big and the population large, difficulties which would inevitably present themselves would be almost insuperable.

Regarding the effect of public opinion, Mrs. Swanwick was dubious. "In event of any signatory to the peace pact breaking its pledge," she said, "I really think the only material way in which public opinion could be brought to bear would be by lending money and civilian help of all kinds to the victim state and refusing loans and of course all arms to the aggressor.

"But taking it all in all, I do welcome the new light that is creeping into these things; it is of tremendous value that we are beginning at last to see the greater importance of organization of peace than of war."

Hinged on Co-operation

"President Hoover's proposal to exempt foodstuffs from interference in time of war has to be seen in the perspective of whether America intends to co-operate with the rest of the world, particularly Britain, in preventing future wars, said Prof. G. E. G. Cattlin of Cornell, authority on international law.

"If the United States is determined to stand aloof, then the settlement of the whole question of neutral rights is of paramount importance though possibly it would be inexpedient to enter on discussions at the present moment.

"If on the other hand the United States intends to give hearty co-operation in the maintenance of peace, then the question of neutral rights becomes comparatively trivial."

Professor Cattlin added he hoped the President's initiative did not mean he proposed to ignore the important question of differentiating between public wars undertaken to protect the peace pact and private wars engaged apart from that pact.

In regard to the latter, Professor Cattlin felt it would be inadvisable to limit the United States exclusively to the right to transport foodstuffs and he was not sure it would be altogether desirable to tie the hands of powers when war was being used as a means of coercing a lawbreaker. On the other hand he was extremely glad the issue had been raised as it was bound to lead to most useful discussion. He hoped it might result in the President deciding to make a unilateral declaration on the lines of the Monroe Doctrine to the effect that America would not countenance trade by its nationals with a nation which broke the peace pact and would not maintain its traditional attitude toward right of search in such circumstances. Some such pronouncement or alternatively Senate resolution to the same effect, he said, would have a most salutary influence on the whole world.

SUPPORT GIVEN TO HOOVER VIEW ON SEA FREEDOM

Called Blow to Big Navyites and Bond of Strength to Pact of Paris

By LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. M. KENWORTHY
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The great value of President Hoover's suggestion for immunity of food ships in case of war is that it will galvanize public interest the world over and force discussion on an age-long controversy which the majority of people refuse to examine in the light of modern developments. Beyond this the exemption of foodstuffs from capture would be a blow to the big navyites and advocates of preparedness in all countries.

The British people, more dependent than any other on overseas supplies of food, cannot be terrified by the unscrupulous into voting credits for a navy beyond our means. But the fear of a British or American hunger blockade is used by militarists on the European mainland as an argument for huge land forces, aerial fleets and submarines for reprisal purposes.

Completes Vicious Circle

The Japanese workman is told his rice will be cut off unless the Mikado's navy is strengthened, the American farmer is told he will not be able to sell his wheat unless the American navy is big enough to prevent interference with merchant shipping. So the vicious circle is complete and real reductions of armaments still to be sought.

In practice, however, nations can be injured in war nearly as much by cutting off of their raw materials and prevention of their exports as by food blockade. And if 75 per cent of the world's shipping is liable to interference in time of war, the dislocation of commerce and general loss will injure every trading community.

Therefore, as was agreed in the Hoover-MacDonald conversations, let us concentrate on preventing war and making its outlawry effective. Any great war that should break out in the future must be the result of violation by one of the combatants of the outlawry pact. Thus there can be no legal war in the future; only police measures for stopping of war or to prevent it breaking out can be recognized. Beginning with foodstuffs no interference should be tolerated in the future with any neutral commerce.

The immediate difficulty as long as America is outside the League of Nations is to find machinery for defining a violator of pledges or aggressor. Sooner or later we shall have set up such machinery in the shape of some form of international court and nothing is gained by ignoring this need. But that is for the future.

For the present, if the signatories of the Kellogg pact intend to honor their pledges we have nothing to lose by exempting foodstuffs from interference in war but all nations have much to gain. And as a first immediate practical step I welcome the President's suggestion. For if it is adopted it will mean extension of the Kellogg pact and recasting the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Nor are there any practical difficulties. Food ships would carry international certificates of guarantee. It needs but slight development of this system to bring about exemption of all peaceable commerce from interference in any "war."

I firmly believe in the international blockade of an aggressor for police purposes. But in the meantime let us remove one of the most powerful weapons from the armory of a wager of war as "an instrument of national policy."

Rome Paper Minimizes Hoover Thesis on Food Ships

ROME (AP)—Tevere, Rome daily, commenting on President Hoover's Armistice Day speech, said in a satiric vein that Mr. Hoover has not yet gone to the bottom in his examination of the causes of disturbing peace.

If the desire for parity is recognized as the determining motive of wars, said the paper, the Americans, British and French have only to adopt the Mussolinian formula of the minimum of armaments common to all great powers.

Tevere considered the most important points in the President's speech those touching the League of Nations and the freedom of the seas. It remarked that the United States remained irrevocably hostile to the League, preferring the Kellogg Pact, which not only left them free to choose the way suiting them best, but left them the arbiters, no matter what the situation.

As to freedom of the seas, Tevere professed to find the President's ideas entirely contrary to British traditions, but admirably serving American expansionist interests.

The editorial concluded: "The reality proves that the most formidable antagonism between the two powerful imperialisms, English and American, is ever alive and perhaps insuperable."

Germans Commend Hoover on Sea Rights Declaration

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—President Hoover's Armistice Day speech met with the warmest response here. It is especially his appeal for abolition of the foodstuff blockade which brought German gratification. Germany suffered under this phase of the war untold hardships. Mr. Hoover's allusions to the freedom of the seas is regarded here as a direct outcome of his conversations with Ramsay MacDonald and it is not believed he would have made them if he had not known that the British Government supported him.

This lends to Mr. Hoover's words special weight and importance, it is declared here. The Berliner Tageblatt thanks Mr. Hoover for having given to Armistice Day the reconciling character of a peace celebration.

'Very Interesting Suggestion'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, British Government representative with the League of Nations, interviewed by the Monitor on President Hoover's pronouncements said all he thought he could usefully say at the present was, "it is a very interesting suggestion and will have to be most carefully considered."

YOUNG AS PROFESSOR

WILLAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP) — George Young of London, noted diplomat and lecturer at the Williams College Institute of Politics this year, will be professor of government at Williams during the second semester, the administration announces. He will replace Dr. William H. Doughty Jr., who is on sabbatical leave.

Freedom of Seas Linked to Move for Arbitration

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "President Hoover's proposal to exempt food ships from interference in time of war would be practical in proportion as all nations, including the United States, create that treaty system for conciliation and arbitration and use the World Court which the President recognizes as an essential element in his scheme for the prevention of war."

This was the view taken by Philip Kerr, Secretary of the Rhodes Trust and secretary to David Lloyd George during the World War. Mr. Kerr continued: "Experience shows that attempts to humanize war break down when nations are fighting, and if this proposal had been observed during the World War it might have prolonged the war indefinitely or ended in a German victory.

"The vital thing is to imbed the peace pact in public opinion, the public law of the world. Then the old question of neutral versus belligerent rights will disappear and where world opinion is insufficient to restrain a would-be aggressor, international action to enforce the peace pact will be able to use more humane methods of coercion. Meanwhile the President's initiative is thoroughly important as the first stage in the most fateful international discussion since the peace conference."

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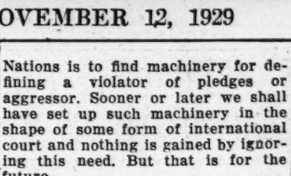
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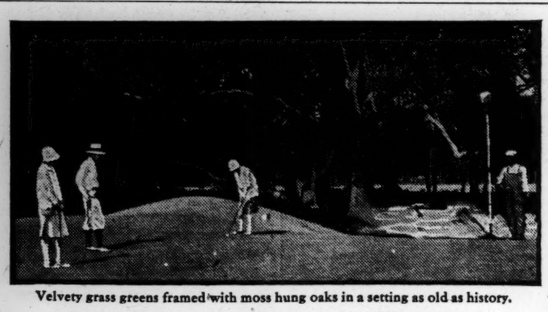
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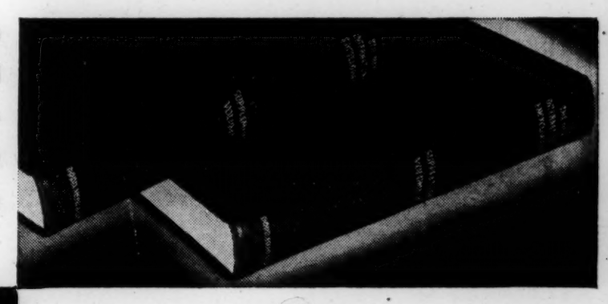
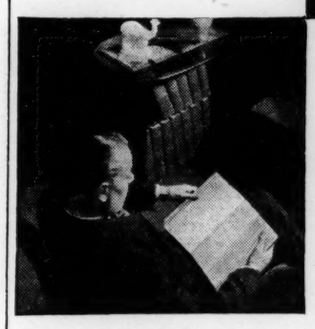
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UTAH OPPOSES SALE OF POWER AT RATES FIXED

Threat to Coal Industry Seen in Boulder Dam Scale Given by Wilbur

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—On the eve of the meeting here with Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, at which protests against the allocations recently made by him are being registered, Utah has raised its voice in opposition to the sale of Boulder Dam power at 1.63 mills per kilowatt hour.

The protest signed by the Governor and the three river commissioners stated that Congress did not intend to furnish southern California with a large supply of electric power at less than competitive rates, as the 1.63 mills would be. The contention of the Utah commission is that the cost of power should not control the selling price, except that it must be adequate to provide for repayment, but competition should control.

Further, the charge of 25 cents per acre foot for storage for the metropolitan district is only a nominal and not a reasonable charge for the service, it is asserted.

Had the Utah Legislature known of the intention of the Secretary of the Interior to set aside the plain intent of the act, it is stated that it would not have ratified the compact.

The Utah commission in arriving at the price to be charged for power holds that there should be no Government subsidy; surplus earnings should be spent for the development of the resources of the country within the entire basin; power must be sold at competitive rates; and, the costs of fuel for development being abnormally low, are not a fair basis for arriving at costs.

The information of the commission is that power was based on a competitive basis computed by assuming fuel oil to be worth 80 cents a barrel. It regards this price as unfair since improved refining methods are reducing the amount of fuel oil available and before long almost 100 per cent of the crude would be refined into gasoline, leaving little fuel oil. To maintain the price at 1.63 mills would injure the market for Utah coal.

It is indicated that there is nothing to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from fixing a price for power based on a variable price from year to year as the price of fuel changes and this is the course recommended by the Utah board.

It is asked that a statement be issued in a form that can be easily understood by the public, giving all the facts, estimates and calculations on which the proposed selling price of 1.63 mills a kilowatt hour is based; that the same action be taken in regard to stored water; and that Utah receive the same privileges as to a reservation of the right to purchase power as is accorded to Nevada and Arizona.

NATIONS CONFER WITH JAPAN OVER CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

tionally accepting the jurisdiction of Chinese courts from Jan. 1, 1930. A few weeks ago Poland signed a similar treaty, but it is not yet ratified.

Great Losses Reported in Honan Province

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese press dispatches from Hankow state that the Nationalist troops had scored a victory over the rebellious "people's army" at Mihsien, Honan Province, driving back the Kuominchun forces 25 miles westward to Tengfeng. The "people's army" was said to be intrenching at Tengfeng.

The dispatches said the Nationalists captured Mihsien only after incurring heavy losses, and that they now were throwing in all possible reserves. The advices anticipated a still more sanguinary battle at Tengfeng.

"One hundred thousand of the Kuominchun are intrenching about the city," said the press reports. "The Nationalists are facing a terrific task to capture the place, as the terrtain favors the defenders."

Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist commander, accompanied by a German military adviser, is remaining at the front.

One thousand wounded Nationalists arrived at Hankow and also 1000 Kuominchun prisoners, who were interned at Wuchang. Two shiploads of wounded Nationalists are reported to have arrived at Woodsung, near here.

Unverified estimates from Hankow stated each side had lost 10,000 killed in the battle of Mihsien.

CHINESE GONG GIVEN TO SENATE PRESIDER

WASHINGTON (AP)—A table of exhibits in the Senate in connection with the tariff bill caused another bit of playfulness, Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, receiving a Chinese dinner gong, with which to preserve order.

Mr. McNary, named to preside in the absence of Vice-President Curtis and Senator George H. Moses, the President pro tem, was mounting the rostrum when Senator George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska, tossed the gavel into the waste basket and gave Mr. McNary the gong and mallte. Mr. McNary found a reserve gavel and laid the gong aside.

SELLERS OF ICE TOLD OF NEED FOR WIDER SCOPE

Convention Holds Refrigerators and Service Are Keynote of Future Stability

A thousand ice men are attending the twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Ice Industries, which is being held at the Hotel Statler in Boston, Nov. 12, 13, 14 and 15.

That the ice man of today must cease selling ice as such, as merely a commodity, and sell refrigeration and service, if the ice industry is to keep pace with present economic changes, was the keynote for the convention.

The future stability of the ice industry, M. H. Robbins of San Francisco, president of the association, declared in the opening address, depends upon three fundamentals—"upon the placing of good refrigerators in practically every home, upon the employment of delivery men who have service to customers close to their hearts, and upon the selection of a successful ice executive to help in modernizing backward companies."

"While the great majority of apartment houses are now installing electric refrigeration, that is not true of the homes," Mr. Robbins said, "and it will not be true if the ice industries will give the householder efficient refrigeration service at a reasonable price."

"Marketing and Merchandising" was the subject of the principal address of the morning session by F. J. Nichols of Dayton, O.

Nearly 50 manufacturers of accessory commodities to the ice industry from all parts of the country have elaborate displays set up on the mezzanine of the Statler. These exhibits range from ice picks to actually operating plants for making ice on a commercial scale.

Coolidge Consents to Be 'Shot'–by Camera

The filming of Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, at his Northampton home will be made within the next two days by the University Film Foundation, which has secured the consent of Mr. Coolidge, to appear in a scene in the "History of Massachusetts" now being filmed for presentation during the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebrations in 1930.

It is understood that Mr. Coolidge finally agreed to being "shot" by camera men because of the particularly educational nature of the film which will depict the development of the Bay State through 300 years.

The Film Foundation has already dispatched its camera men to Northampton to await the "big moment." The film will be ready for the screen probably on Jan. 1. Various other Massachusetts notables will also appear in the picture.

Picture That, Hung on Side, Won Prize Would Look Best, Say Some, on Ceiling

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The man who has sought to hang a picture in his house so precisely on a level that it would satisfy the eagle eye of his wife, standing across the room, will sympathize with the hanging committee of the National Academy of Design in its monumental job of placing upward of 400 paintings on the walls in pleasing array for the academy's winter exhibition. That same man would laugh with all New York over the committee's placing one of the pictures on its side and the award of the Altman prize of $500 for a figure or genre painting by an American-born citizen.

The joke is that nobody laughs at the joke after seeing the picture. Every visitor realizes that he could have made the same mistake. Indeed, one marvels that the picture did not get hung upside down, until he remembers that it came to the academy with holes on the short side, indicating that it had been hung horizontally at the Carnegie Exhibition. Moreover, it had been viewed in New York by a jury of selection made up of 20 members of the academy. Trustingly everyone followed the Pittsburgh precedent and again the picture was hung horizontally instead of vertically.

Then along came the academy's photographer. The picture puzzled him as he studied its reflection on the ground glass, where he was accustomed to see pictures upside down. This one somehow did not seem to turn over satisfactorily. Finally, he took the picture down and turned it north, south, east and west, finally discovering that, the Carnegie Institute notwithstanding, the painter intended it to be hung vertically. This was confirmed by the academy officials by phoning to the artist, Edwin W. Dickinson, at his home in Provincetown.

But how, the layman asks, could any painting be hung wrong side up by mistake? Well, that has frequently happened at the modernist shows, where the judges had no literally represented objects in a painting as guide. It could happen if one of Michelangelo's ceiling paintings, designed to be seen from below, were hung upon a wall. His paintings would look equally well whatever side was up.

Mr. Dickinson's composition might look best of all if it were placed on the ceiling, for it is composed with figures suspended, as it were, in space. What might be a recumbent figure of Beethoven, is supplemented by a young woman who appears to be listening for the composer's heartbeats. Great swirling folds of drapery bind the design together.

Like any good composition, this one would look equally well upside down or hung on the bias, for when the values of tone, line and mass are right the angle of view has no effect on these æsthetic elements. Indeed, these values may often be studied to best advantage when the picture is inverted. So laugh over this joke on the academy before you see the picture. You won't laugh afterward.

PHOTOGRAPH HISTORIC PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Earl G. Swem, librarian of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, has received photostatic copies of three Latin compositions by students of the college, written and delivered to Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor, 1772, 1773 and 1774, in lieu of the quit-rent required of the institution by its charter, for the 20,000 acres of land granted when the college was established in 1693.

CHILD PROBLEM TO BE ANALYZED FROM BOTTOM UP

Prevention Rather Than Cure Is Goal of Year's Study of Handicaps

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A year-long task of fact-finding in the field of the so-called "handicapped child," the results of which eventually will be laid before President Hoover, has just been undertaken by the fourth section of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection at a meeting of the organization at the Hotel Commodore.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, director of the conference, struck the keynote of the meeting. The entire undertaking, he said, seeks the "prevention rather than the cure" of child problems in the United States, and the first step is an exact determination of the problem. Through all ages we have given alms to the unfortunate without determining the reason why chairity is necessary."

In organizing this section for the actual work of fact-finding, four divisions were organized. The section as a whole has as its chairman Dr. C. C. Carstens, director of the Child Welfare League of America.

The first of the section's subdivisions will deal with state and local organizations for the so-called handicapped, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson of Raleigh, Commissioner of Public Welfare of North Carolina.

The second subdivision, charged with dealing with the "physically and mentally handicapped," will work under the chairmanship of William J. Ellis, commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey.

Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, was appointed chairman of the third division, to deal with the socially handicapped.

Frederick P. Cabot, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Boston, is chairman of the fourth division, which will concern itself with the whole subject of juvenile delinquency. One of the members appointed to this committee is Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe College and a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. The final aim of this group, Judge Cabot said, is to find a method for preventing juvenile delinquency from slipping into adult crime.

TOPPAN DESK HIGH AT FURNITURE SALE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Early American furniture brought top prices at a special sale at the American Art Galleries here in which articles from the Israel Sack and Charles F. M. Stark collections were dispersed. The highest price, $2700, was paid for a mahogany swell-front desk made by Adner Toppan of Newburyport, Mass. The desk was accompanied by a bill of sale executed during the late eighteenth century, recording the original price as 10 guineas. A Sheraton secretary was sold along with the American articles.

ALDA TO LEAVE OPERA FOR RADIO PROGRAMS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano, has just announced her intention to resign from the Metropolitan Opera Company at the end of this season to devote all her time to radio programs. Mme. Alda has sung with the Metropolitan for 22 seasons.

The announcement was made at a luncheon at the Park Lane given in honor of Mme. Alda and others who are to sing in the six Puccini operas to be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company.

HIROHITO HEARS EVANGELINE BOOTH

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, for the first time in history without his Empress by his side, gave audience to a woman. She was Commander Evangeline Booth, and the ordinary rules were suspended because she was considered an officer of a "military organization" in the service of humanity.

The commander wore her full uniform of the Salvation Army instead of the usual court robes. She was accompanied to the palace by Edwin L. Neville, counselor of the American Embassy. The Empress was unable to be present because of the recent birth of a daughter.

Food Ship Freedom Backed in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover's proposal to give immunity to food ships in time of war received widespread indorsement at the Senate, but some of the expressions were mixed with disappointment that he did not intend to carry the question into the forthcoming naval conference.

Republicans in the Senate gave general approval to the Hoover food ships idea. Kenneth McKellar (D.), Tennessee, thought it should be included in the London Conference agenda. William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, withheld comment, but he has been one who has insisted that freedom of the seas should be granted by Great Britain along with a parity of navies.

Frederick Hale (R.), Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said: "The suggestion of President Hoover about the food ships in time of war was an excellent one. Everyone would like to do all that is possible to make war less horrible to the women and children and this suggestion will have the sympathetic attention of the world. Whether it can be worked out in practicality remains to be seen."

Hiram Johnson (R.), California, observed that "if in time of war, the starvation of women and children and those not responsible for war could be eliminated I think it would be a glorious consummation."

George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska, said: "I think it will be a fine idea and a humanitarian effort to eliminate food ships from war if it is possible."

Speaker Longworth of the House described the proposal as a "very fine thing to bring into the general discussion on peace."

While refusing to comment on its feasibility, he praised its "humanitarianism," and said the President had advanced the thought in a "statesmanlike manner."

The Hoover suggestion was seen by some as an argument for naval reduction. It was recalled that one of the main contentions of England for a large navy has been for the protection of its food supply.

In view of this, some observers believed Mr. Hoover was handing out a suggestion to Great Britain which might serve as a basis for further naval reductions.

Paris Thinks Hoover Plan Will Demand Close Scrutiny

PARIS (AP)—President Hoover's suggestion for the inviolability of food ships is looked upon in French official circles as a novel and interesting one, but general comment was that it was so linked with other delicate problems, such as contraband of war, that it requires extremely close study.

It was said France already has given renewed assurances that it would preserve submarines for purposes of defense and would always be humanitarian in their use. Consequently it was believed France would give earnest consideration to any plan which is essentially humanitarian.

While the Foreign Office would make no comment it was thought the Government undoubtedly would consider the President's speech when the text of the address was available.

FRANCE HELPS IN NEW HONORS TO LAFAYETTE

Gives Mementos to Memorial Room at Virginia's Romance Pavilion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The association of Lafayette with the American colonies and particularly with Jefferson is commemorated artistically and appropriately in the Salle Lafayette in the Romance Pavilion at the University of Virginia which is to be dedicated Nov. 20.

On the walls of this room are frescoes by Robert and Martha Lamontagne Saint Hubert, the gift of Ormond G. Smith of New York, president of the French Institute of America who became interested in the University of Virginia through Lawrence Lee, writer and editor, and an alumnus of the university.

Jules J. Jusserand, former French Ambassador to the United States was much interested in the plan to establish a memorial to the friendship of Lafayette and Jefferson and consulted with the French artists who submitted a memorial based on historical scenes. It was approved by Mr. Smith and the artists were engaged to cover the walls of the French room with frescoes.

In 1926 the University of Virginia turned over to the school of romance languages for a center of instruction Pavilion VI, one of the original Jefferson buildings, used as a residence by professors, many of whom were men of distinction from the foundation of the university. Dr. William A. Lambeth, an authority on colonial architecture, was commissioned to make a study of the building, with the result that it is now exactly as Jefferson designed it except that modern heating and lighting systems have been aided.

The school of Romance languages set aside four rooms on the top floor to be dedicated—one each to France, Spain, Italy and Latin America, which are intended to form a center of Romance culture and art. The room dedicated to France is called the Salle Lafayette; the Spanish room, the Sala de Cervantes; the Italian room, the Sala de Dante, and the Latin-American room, the Sala de Bolivar. The remainder of the house will be decorated and furnished to harmonize with the rooms, and the garden in the rear will be developed with the same end in view.

The French Government contributed to the room a valuable collection of silver medals struck by the French mint in the eighteenth and twentieth centuries respectively to commemorate the war for American independence and the American participation in the World War. M. and Mme. Jusserand have made important private gifts to the room.

PRISONS TO GET BOOKS FROM DICKENS LEAGUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The American Dickens League, which supplies lighthouses and life-saving stations with books for the use of seamen, has added prisons to the list of organizations to which books will be donated, according to announcement just made by Harold Flatto, honorary secretary.

The league is urgently in need of books for this work, Mr. Flatto said, since there are thousands of lighthouses alone to be supplied in the United States and Canada. Mortimer Kaphan, founder of the organization, noted for his Dickens characterizations over the radio, has made it possible for the league to send out many partial libraries, he added.

PLANES FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Possibilities of the West Virginia State Police Department adding airplanes to its equipment were voiced by Harry L. Brooks, superintendent of the West Virginia Department of Public Safety, who is on a tour of inspection in this area.

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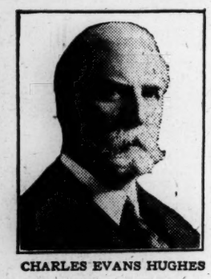

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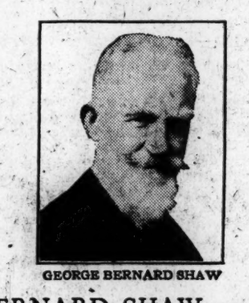

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CLEVELAND MILK COMPANY AIDED BY FARM BOARD

$400,000 Loan Enables Co-operative to Continue Price War With Competitor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—A milk price problem in Cleveland in which the newly appointed Federal Farm Board has definitely taken its stand on the side of a co-operative farmers' dairying association, is attracting national agricultural attention.

The action of the Farm Board is believed to hinge upon one of the knottiest economic policies it is likely to be called upon to confront. It is a question of whether the board, with its millions in resources, shall assist a farmers' milk co-operative which also engages in retail business. Apparently, so far as Cleveland is concerned, the policy already has been determined upon, for the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association has been granted a loan of $400,000 by the board.

As a result the co-operative will be able to continue its contest with the Telling-Belle-Vernon Company, large retail concern and a subsidiary of the National Dairies Corporation, also backed by millions in resources. Meanwhile, milk is retailing here for 11 cents a quart, from 2 to 4 cents less than it is selling for in other cities of approximately the same size. Several months ago it was selling for 14 cents.

The Ohio Farmers' Association is the largest of several farmer organizations selling milk in the Cleveland market. As a result of price reductions it made last March, the other small companies are threatened with difficulties. Efforts have been made within the last three weeks by representatives of the Farm Board and by agricultural editors to bring all the small co-operatives of northern Ohio into a large unit, but thus far little progress appears to have been made. William Schilling, a member of the Farm Board, recently came here to persuade farmer co-operatives to "get together" and agree on a milk price that would assure them a profit.

Many other co-operatives throughout Ohio refuse to engage in retail distribution. As a consequence of the marketing policy of the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association, a wide-open split in the ranks of these co-operatives throughout the State has developed with C. T. Hamlin, president of the Ohio Dairy Council, withdrawing as director of the Ohio Farmers.

Considerable criticism has been heard in Cleveland business circles directed at the Farm Board for making a loan to a co-operative engaged in retail trade. Critics contend that the board is encouraging the prolongation of a costly milk "price war." Officials of the Ohio Farmers' Association answer they formed their own retail organization only after the large Cleveland retailers had refused to pay them a fair price for their milk, that they would be squeezed out during the winter months this year unless they could have a large fund to tide them over.

The Farm Board, since it agreed to the $400,000 loan, has advanced only $50,000 in cash and is understood to have told the officials of the co-operative that they would have to unite among themselves and meet other terms imposed by the board if the remainder of the loan is to be forthcoming. This has raised a question as to whether the board will see fit to advance the rest of the money with the present unfavorable conditions prevailing.

42 Anti-Sovietists on Trial at Voronezh

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Forty-two members of the anti-Soviet religious organization called Fyodorists, from the name of their leader, the monk Fyodor Ribalkin, are on trial at Voronezh on a charge of arson and anti-Soviet agitation.

The members of the organization wore white cloaks with crosses and paraded the villages of the Voronezh district, displaying the old tricolored Russian flag with the inscription, "God Save the Tsar." The organization is accused of attempting to arouse the peasants against the various measures of the Soviet Government, including the extra taxation for co-operation. It is alleged that the Fyodorites attempted to create a militarized detachment of a thousand persons to meet the expected advent of imaginary anti-Bolshevist forces. They are accused of burning the houses of Soviet sympathizers in the village of Novaya Kalitva and receiving instructions from the émigré center. The proceeding is attracting widespread public attention, and the courtroom is crowded with spectators, while loudspeakers convey reports of the trial to the throngs outside.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT LAUDS PRINTING AS ART

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

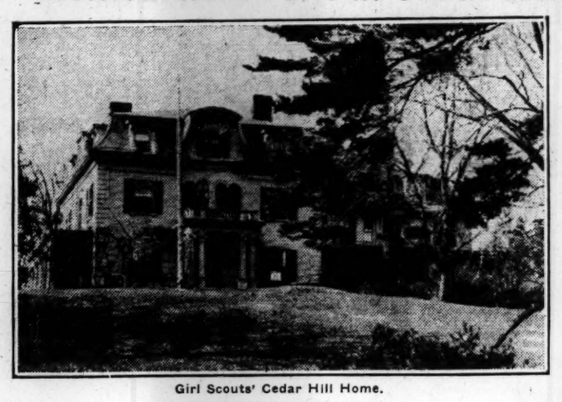
ALBANY, N. Y.—Ceremonies, at which Governor Roosevelt was a speaker, attended the laying of the corner stone of a $2,000,000 printing plant of the J. B. Lyon Company, which has done the State's printing for the last 50 years.

Governor Roosevelt said that more advance has been made in the printing art in the last 30 years than in the previous 470 years since Gutenberg, and that printing was entitled to be known not only as an industry, but as an art.

STATE TO REVIEW EDUCATION

RALEIGH, N. C.—A thorough study of North Carolina's educational system, with a view to recommending changes to be voted on by the next General Assembly, will be made by a commission appointed by Gov. O. Max Gardner. The commission is composed of C. E. Teague, superintendent of the Lee County schools; H. S. Averitt, chairman of the Cumberland County Board of Education, and A. E. Woltz of Gastonia, member of the State Equalization Board.

Massachusetts Girl Scouts to Hold Kettledrum Frolic at Cedar Hill



Girl Scouts' Cedar Hill Home.

Annual Jamboree in Woodlands of Waltham Planned With Arrangements for 1000 Guests—Improvements Under Way for Winter Sports Season

Preparations for the two-day Kettledrum of Girl Scouts of America and their friends, to be held Nov. 15 and 16 at Cedar Hill, the 85-acre tract of woodland in Waltham devoted to Scout activities, are nearing completion. But what is a Kettledrum? Ah! that is for Scouts to discover. Where is the fun without a mystery?

Each city in eastern Massachusetts is expected to send its quota of Girl Scouts to Cedar Hill for the Kettledrum. Something of the sort is staged annually at the Scout rendezvous, but Miss Elsie H. A. Virgin, manager of the organization on the hill, expects this year's Kettledrum festivities to prove as distinctive as the name implies. Provisions for 1000 people are being made.

The Daniel Webster Tea and Gift House, named thus because Daniel Webster once made it his stopping place, will be one of the centers of activities. The 200-year-old building, converted recently into a gift shop, is taking on a Bohemian aspect, with rows of counters piled high with glassware, flowers, antiques, dolls, paintings and etchings. Cats, puppies and a pig will furnish some of the interesting material for an old-fashioned auction sale. On the second day of the festivities special sporting attractions for the Scouts will be held.

Cedar Hill, formerly the home of Miss Cornelia Warren, became a recreational playground for Girl Scouts about six years ago. It has been developed under the management of Miss Virgin, and is providing thousands of girls with recreation and training in athletics and industrial pursuits.

The main building, or mansion house, was modeled after Fox Lease, a training station in England for Girl Guides, as the Scouts there are called. Ground has recently been broken for a new baseball diamond, a playground green, and what is claimed will be one of the finest toboggan slides in the eastern United States. Six men are working daily on these added attractions, and it is hoped that the slide will be ready for use when the heavy snow flies.

"Nothing attracts the girls more than the great maze here," Miss Virgin said. "Construction on it was started in 1895 with the laying out of 1000 arbor vitæ trees. They are kept at a height of six feet. The maze is an exact replica of the one at Hampton Court in England, and covers an area of 14,680 square feet. It is the largest in this section of the country and I believe there are only four like it in the Nation."

"What does one do if one gets lost and can't get out?" a Scout asked recently.

"If a Scout is not out by midnight, supper is brought to her," was the laughing answer.

The sign hanging over the maze, "You might get lost and you might not" is applicable to the grounds also. Eighty-five acres of log-cabins, tents, tennis courts, trails, fireplaces, and rest houses have kept 300 girls constantly busy at one time. Miss Virgin estimates that 2500 girls were provided for during the eight weeks that Cedar Hill was wide open last summer. Fourteen camps, comprising a log cabin and several tents, are scattered about through the area—each the gathering place for Scouts from separate townships. Every two weeks, the personnel of 300 changes, each township taking back its quota to send forth another in its stead. An excellent nature trail is part of the outdoor facilities where thousands of varieties of flowers grow. The swimming pool, said to have been built at a cost of more than $20,000, is an added feature. It is 10 feet deep at one end and three at the other with a length of 70 feet.

Over the hill, just back of the three main buildings, the mansion house, rookery and Daniel Webster house, is a cozy log cabin, nestled in the midst of a cluster of pines. Here dwells Harry Jordan, chief guide, whose knowledge of woodcraft has made him a close friend of the Scouts. Many of them thank the guide for their ability to light a fire without the use of matches.

The council bowl with its natural stone amphitheater, a seating capacity for several hundred people and equipped with 14 fireplaces, one for each camp, has been the scene of many Scout jamborees. Then there is the nature room in the log cabin on the hill, the bog garden, obstacle golf course, skating pond, forge, and coop, with accommodations for six people and a ladder going up to the second floor. If the visitor does not get lost on the grounds, there is still a chance in the maze. It costs 10 cents to get in but many have been willing to pay much more to get out. An average of 80 persons per day try the maze during the busy months and so far as is known none has yet had to have supper served there.

Vigilantes to Watch International Amity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An Anglo-American vigilante committee, nonpartisan and intended "purely to champion truth, which will seal the happy Anglo-American relation," has been formed, according to an announcement just made by Alfred C. Bossom, internationally known architect, whose home is in London, but who has been prominent in architecture here for 23 years. The committee will watch all newspapers and magazines for adverse propaganda, and "any inaccurate statement which would be harmful to existing amicable relationships will meet with immediate constructive criticism," Mr. Bossom said.

Mr. Bossom also announced that a substantial award will be donated by the committee annually during the next five years for the most constructive articles, short story or newspaper dispatch published in either country on the subject of Anglo-American relations.

The committee will have a membership of 24—12 from each country. R. J. Caldwell, formerly president of the American Mid-European Association, and Samuel McCune Lindsay, head of the Academy of Political Science, will head the American organization and Mr. Bossom will serve as British-American liaison officer.

Case of Bostroms Who Borrowed Money for Home Teaches Lesson

When They Had Invested Their Money They Found That Mortgage Interest Was Eating Them Up Through High Rates

"What do folks like to live in, houses or apartments?" is the question discussed in a series of six articles on housing, of which this is the second.

WASHINGTON — Gustaf Bostrom, Frau Bostrom and half a dozen little Bostroms came to America and, after working hard for a year, decided to buy their own home.

Herbert Hoover has said that "hundreds of families who set out to own their homes each year find financing the most trying problem which they have to surmount," and certainly no discussion of the comparative merits of apartment houses and small homes is complete without consideration of the matter.

The Bostroms, between them, had earned $500 and, with the $500 they had brought over with them, decided that they could save money by purchasing their own home. They were in a state where there were strict usury laws, and at first it seemed impossible to hire the money required for the necessary second mortgage on the little house they had selected, and they knew nothing of the building and loan associations of their city.

The little house was not big enough to make it worth a second glance for anyone with a bank balance and it was exactly like twoscore other houses attached to it in a row, but it looked like a king's palace to the Bostroms, and Olga Bostrom, who was Gustaf's wife, said, "Ach!" again and again as she gazed at the delightful kitchen sink, while Gustaf himself thought of all the vegetables he would raise in the little back lot.

What Bostroms Did

What the Bostroms did then was typical of what thousands of other families of small means have done who are ignorant of the safe procedure in such matters. They went to a brokerage house and got a second mortgage subject to a discount. The state law forbade interest rates over 7 per cent, and the clerk promised that the charge would not exceed that and the Bostroms thought it was very cheap for a second mortgage.

But the law said nothing about the discount that went with the second mortgage. Mr. Bostrom got a nominal loan of $1000 for a two-year period with interest of "7 per cent," but he paid a "bonus" of 15 per cent amounting to $150 for the money. In other words, all he received was $850 although he paid interest on the full $1000 which actually meant that his interest was nearer 18 per cent than 7 per cent.

The Bostroms moved into the house. They had never been so happy. But when the first bill for interest and amortization came they found that they had made another miscalculation. Instead of $44.80, which they had expected as the monthly charge, the bill was $47.50.

Then the man who had been dealing with the family pointed out that they had signed a contract obligating them to pay interest on the full amount of the amortization loan instead of upon outstanding balances—an agreement which nearly doubled the total payments made as interest. The Bostroms had secured their money at 30 per cent in a State that forbade "usury!"

Bostroms' Case Typical

The Bostroms' case is still not uncommon in the big cities, and illustrates the pitfalls in home financing which must be avoided and which the Federal Government is seeking to eradicate by educational means. The pamphlet, "Present Home Financing Methods," and other literature prepared by the Department of Commerce, obtainable at the Government Printing Office at the nominal charge of 5 cents, takes up this and other matters.

For years public men of sincere convictions have urged home ownership as a goal for the families of the Nation, but amid the generalizations on the subject it frequently appears that little concrete effort has been made to safeguard those worthy and hard-working families who are seeking to own their home, and who embark upon what is to most of them life's largest, single investment. Annual reports for the Department of Commerce for the last four years have recommended additional funds to study the financing of home construction; but so far these funds have not been made available. Mr. Hoover has repeatedly urged the benefits to the family and to the Nation as a whole of widespread home ownership.

The Case in Philadelphia

The Bostroms belonged to a class which is able to make a certain cash down payment in buying a house. But there is a bigger class which is able to make no initial payment whatoever. Housing authorities commonly agree that the reason more families cannot own homes is because they cannot scrape together the $1000 to $2000 needed for the initial down payment.

This, they explain, is probably the greatest unsolved problem of housing, and its effect unquestionably is to encourage the renting of rooms or apartments. Where such difficulties are encountered as in the Bostroms' case, a family would save money by renting a house rather than attempting to finance its purchase.

Fortunately, in recent years, private initiative has come to the assistance of the prospective house-buyer, and made more and more credit available. Hard-headed business men find that this custom not only aids the purchaser, but increases the demand for homes.

Philadelphia leads all the other cities of the Nation in the number of its building and loan associations, which numbered 3358 in 1928, according to a survey by the Philadelphia Housing Commission, with aggregate resources of $818,731,431. Unlike the practice elsewhere, many of these institutions grant loans on second mortgages.

The home buyer pays down from 10 to 20 per cent in cash, and pays the balance in a building and loan association mortgage which is amortized in about 11 years. The monthly payment, which in this type of case is slightly lower than the rent rate for a similar dwelling, takes care of the interest and capital. In this city's experience, it is the easy financing plan for the home buyer that creates the market for the operative builder, so that a custom that is considered philanthropic in some parts of the Nation has proved to be "good business" in the City of Homes.

The survey made in Philadelphia casts light on a number of important matters. It is found, for instance, that rentals have tended to go down in the last few years. Surveys show that the properties with the highest rentals are subject to the greatest cuts. A survey of vacant Philadelphia houses showed that vacancies had increased from .76 in 1925 to 1.09 per cent in 1928. While this denotes a far better situation in relief of congestion than immediately after the war, "it still fails to approximate the normal vacancy rate of 5 per cent allowed by economists for urban housing," the city housing association reports.

For the Nation as a whole, federal figures show that the additional 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 inhabitants each year call for an additional 400,000 homes, if living standards do not decline.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Margaret G. Oliphant, Pittsfield, Mass.
R. H. Oliphant, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. S. E. Welti, Berne, Switzerland.
Margrith Battaglia, Chur, Switzerland.

FRIENDS OF DOG TO GET BACK OF PROTECTIVE LAW

World Anti-Vivisectionists Sponsor Bill to Keep Them From Knife

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Progress in awakening public sentiment to the cruelties of vivisection was reported by delegates to the regular annual meeting of the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, just held at the Biltmore Hotel.

The meeting, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the United States, voted to appoint a congressional legislative committee to initiate a comprehensive program of activities in connection with a bill to be introduced in Congress next month providing for the exemption of dogs from vivisection. The legislative program was presented by Miss Mabel E. Orgelman, acting legislative secretary for the Vivisection Investigation League, and was adopted unanimously.

Speakers at the morning session deplored the practice, which, they asserted, is carried on extensively by many humane societies, of turning over stray dogs in large numbers to medical laboratories for experimentation. Gustave Stryker of New York read to the meeting a report from The Christian Science Monitor of April 19, 1929, on a public hearing in Chicago on a bill proposing a blanket ban for vivisection on the ground that it was "needless cruelty." The account, Mr. Stryker, said, had awakened considerable interest and had been copied by many publications in the United States and abroad.

To Investigate Serum Making

On recommendation of Charles Edward Russell, journalist and author, the meeting voted to appoint a committee to raise funds to investigate the connection between serum manufacture in the United States and big financial interests and the extent to which serum manufacture is promoted for the benefit of financiers.

Dr. William Howard Hay of Buffalo, speaking at the luncheon session, declared that although "it seems to be accepted as a fact in medical circles that vivisection has come to stay," the serum theory "has never been proved and will never be proved of any value." Dr. Hay referred to his 16 years' surgical experience as the period during which he had "regarded surgery as the one positive thing in a sea of uncertainty." During that period, he said, he tried out every serum on the market up to 16 years ago and "then disregarded all serum and vaccine theories as unsound and dangerous."

"We do not know today what serum and vaccine do," he declared. "It is all a complete myth."

Public sentiment should be mobilized to work against vivisection through election of candidates for public offices, John A. Boyd, a lawyer of Baltimore, asserted. He described a very active anti-vivisection organization, the Animal Protection Bureau, which was started in Baltimore on July 31, 1929, and which, he said, now includes a membership of more than 8000 persons.

Miss Frances Clarke, chairman of the consulting directors of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, described new features of the humane education department.

Humane Education in Schools

"Humane education," Miss Clarke declared, "should be lifted from the propagandist stage and placed in the classroom."

The main channels through which humane education is being carried on in the schools, she said, are units of educators, such as art supervisors, kindergarten teachers and state educators who are primarily interested in rural education; graded literature for the primary department, intermediate department and rural schools; visual education in connection with motion picture exhibits and establishment of leagues for practical application of the classroom work.

Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, author, urged organization of a taxpayers' and voters' nonpartisan league as an effective means of conducting political activities in connection with anti-vivisection.

The meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the appointment of Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill on the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, on the ground that his record shows "fruitless experimentation on living children."

All the officers were re-elected. The Rev. C. Ernest Smith of Washington, D. C., is president of the organization and presided at the conference. Other officers are: John Sturges Codman of Boston, vice-president; Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell of New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy of Boston, recording secretary, and Mrs. Leslie Johnson of Newark, treasurer. Mrs. Maud Ingersoll Probasco is chairman of the executive committee, and the directorate is composed of one member from each society in the conference.

France Pays High Honor to Kellogg

WASHINGTON (AP)—His efforts for world peace which resulted in the signing of the general pact for the renunciation of war brought to Frank B. Kellogg the highest distinction which can be conferred by the French Republic.

Acting in the name of President Doumergue of France, Paul Claudel, Ambassador, placed the scarlet cordon of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor around the neck of the former Secretary of State. Members of the Cabinet, headed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, diplomatic representatives of the 13 countries which, with the United States and France, signed the pact, and a large part of the Minnesota delegation, representing the home State of Mr. Kellogg, joined in the honor.

Tributes to Mr. Kellogg and Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, collaborator with him in the accomplishment of the treaty, were paid by M. Claudel in his address of presentation.

In asking the Ambassador to convey his expression of appreciation for the distinction to the French President, Mr. Kellogg declared the part M. Briand and himself played in making the pact effective "was that of those who longed for peace and who embraced every opportunity to bring peace to the world."

CROATS GRATIFIED AT SERB RECEPTION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Three hundred and fifty Croatians have arrived in Belgrade on a friendly visit to Serbia. The party includes several deputies of the former Raditch party. The Croatians were warmly welcomed by the population and the authorities, who were received in audience by the King, left today for the interior to acquaint themselves with the Serbian peasantry.

The Croatians were pleased with the reception. The press reporting the incident says the visit will contribute much toward a better mutual understanding and the harmony of two peoples so closely allied in customs and character.

CHURCHES PLAN TO TAKE LEAD IN PEACE CAMPAIGN

Mental Disarmament Called Main Need by World Good-Will Conference

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"Mental disarmament" was the dominant theme of the Armistice Day session of the American branch of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches here. The problem, speakers declared, is to help people to learn to think in new terms—in terms of a world that has just gone through the revolutionary process of renouncing war.

The methods decided upon may be expected to be put into use in over 800 American communities, where the World Alliance has corresponding secretaries.

It is proposed to avoid more organization, holding, according to Harry N. Holmes, field secretary, that most communities are already overorganized. The Alliance will supply those groups already in operation. Luncheon clubs and women's organizations with informative material through the study of which they can help to form public opinion.

The conference is being addressed by foreign representatives including Abdullah Yusuf Ali, East Indian statesman, and Dr. Woods, Bishop of Winchester, Eng. The Bishop urged education for the "new internationalism." "We are committed to a mental revolution of the first order," he said. "The war to end war is not to be fought on literal battlefields, but in the mental realm. That is why the greatest opportunity belongs to the church."

Rabbi Julius Mark of Nashville, agreed that "the greatest task that faces the forces of peace" is overcoming the thought which regards war as "a natural calamity."

Supporting the President of the United States in his proposals for the reduction of armaments, Col Raymond Robins, vice-chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, said that it is by reducing armaments that the pact will be validated.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University, said: "There is today more opportunity to bring about a warless world than at any previous time in history."

He opposed the tendency of legislators and leading citizens to call upon admirals and generals to give advice on national defense.

He held it was a grave mistake to ask "such partisan experts" what preparation the United States should make for possible future wars. They are team members, he said, rather than umpires.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Twenty-two.
2. The Stockholm-Kiruna Railway.
3. The space in which it is projected, the material in which it is expressed, and the aspect of the natural world which it presents.
4. In most large cities they are used by park department men to cover bulbs planted in the winter, and also as a substance for potting plants.
5. A tent used as a shelter or as a temple.

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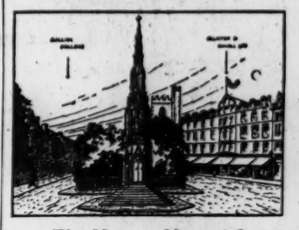
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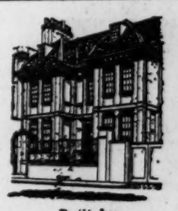
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BIBLE TEACHING IN SCHOOL GETS BRITISH BACKING

Majority Report of Anglican Committee Favors Present Law—Minority Dissents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Anglican Church Assembly has before it a report on religious education in the schools prepared by a committee appointed five years ago by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Twenty-five members of the committee have signed a majority report, and the remaining six, led by the Bishop of Gloucester, have framed a minority document.

The chief difference between the two groups is the question whether religious teaching in the state schools should remain undenominational as at present. In the opinion of those who signed the minority report, the existing system means "that the great majority of children who have passed through this course will start in life with no great hold on religious principles."

Opposed to Change

The majority take their stand on the so-called Cowper-Temple clause of a law of 1870, which promises that in schools under the control of local authorities "no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught." This clause, say the majority, should not be repealed. To try to change it would "cloud once more the whole question with an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. It would put off indefinitely the hope of a peaceful solution."

They believe that through children's services and Sunday schools it will be possible to provide "superstructive teaching in the distinctive tenets of the Church." The minority on the other hand think that the effect of the Cowper-Temple clause has been to "establish undenominationalism." The clause, they say, has been stretched to prohibit not only definite religious teaching, but tests as to the beliefs and qualifications of the teachers. They therefore recommend a new bill to empower local authorities to make any arrangements they think fit to give religious instruction to children in accordance with the religion of their parents. This provision, however, should not be interpreted as giving the "right of entry" for external teachers of relgion.

Church Schools Problem

Another point of difference between the two reports is the question of state grants in aid of the church schools. There are at present some 10,000 of the latter, built by the Anglican Church and run largely at the expense of the state. When this arrangement was made, the church undertook to recondition the buildings and bring classrooms and property into harmony with modern requirements, but this has not always been done. The majority report now urges a change in the law to enable special grants to be made in aid of church schools which are in disrepair, while the minority are in favor of the church schools sharing in the building grants made by the state—an arrangement which its opponents declare would end in the schools ceasing to be church property.

On the question of religious instruction in the universities, it is stated that the older institutions such as Oxford and Cambridge have too much already, and the newer ones too little. The establishment of efficient theological training colleges at the universities is advocated.

BUCHAREST PARADE AIDS STOCK MARKET

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The effect of the great mass demonstration of 32,000 peasants parading in Bucharest alone at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Maniu Government is seen in an appreciable rise in stock market buying.

Mr. Madjearu, in a forceful speech, declared that the government finances are in good order, and that the budget should balance this year. It is officially announced that the opening of both houses of Parliament will be on Nov. 15. Observers say the Government position is stronger than at any time since the election of the new regent.

ADVICE ON FILMS TO BE EXTENDED BY CLUB WOMEN

New York State Federation Pledges Co-operation to Picture Producers

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—American club women will continue to serve as members of committees established by Motion Picture Producers and Distributors and to co-operate in projects for film betterment to an even greater extent in the future than they have in the past, declared Mrs. Malcolm P. MacCoy of the New York City at the opening here of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. MacCoy, who is chairman of motion pictures for the State Federation, was speaking in answer to Don C. Seitz, who last week before the National Council of Women recommended that club women leave motion picture regulation to the police.

Mrs. MacCoy, appearing before the board of the federation, defended the service of club women on public relations committees appointed by the film industry, and declared that the results of their work were the best proofs of the wisdom of such co-operation.

Only Contact With Industry

"These committees are our only point of contact with the industry," said Mrs. MacCoy. "Both in Hollywood where our General Federation representatives attend pre-views of pictures and send out recommendations about which the producers have no foreknowledge, and in our State work we act independently, with no coercion whatever on the part of members of the industry. If we should dissociate ourselves with these committees we should have nothing else to put in their place."

Mrs. MacCoy presented a letter from Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former General Federation president and now serving as liaison representative between the producers and women's organizations, in which Mrs. Winter asked that the women inform her of good work in their communities which she could recommend in other parts of the country, to tell her of pictures which they consider violate taste and ethics, to ask her for information about how to organize support for good pictures, and to name those who would be willing to aid in community ventures for film betterment.

"I am here in Hollywood to serve organized women with as much sanity and understanding of the situation as I can command," said Mrs. Winter. "I do not expect miracles, but I do expect steadiness and co-operation on all sides."

As the result of a survey of visual instruction in the State, Mrs. MacCoy recommended that the club women undertake to awaken interest in avoiding additional motion picture facilities for use in the schools.

Annual Fellowship Dinner

Other chairman and officers presented reports at the pre-convention meeting of the board over which Mrs. Charles J. Reeder of Carthage presided and the formal convention opening also was preceded by the annual fellowship dinner given to honor the memory of a former federation president, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

There were 600 guests at the dinner which was in charge of Mrs. William H. Purdy, former federation president, the interesting program being presented by junior members of the organization. A picturesque opening for the convention was provided by six Delmar women in the peasant costumes of six nations who took part in a pageant led by Mrs. Charles L. Harpham, representing America.

The theme of the pageant was the United States as a melting pot, a small orchestra playing, and a cadet battalion of the Albany Academy joining in the concluding event, the salute to the flag. Mrs. Frederick W. Cameron, Mrs. Alexander R. McKenzie and Mayor John Boyd Thacher welcomed the women and Mrs. Reeder responded.

Innovation Marks Official List of Social Events in Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The official program for the social events of the season at the White House, just made public, marks an innovation. For years four dinners and four receptions, in addition to the New Year's reception, have been the rule and in recent years the receptions had long invitation lists which meant that from 1500 to 2500 persons trailed through the East Room, the lobby where the red-coated Marine Band played, through the state dining room and the Red Room to the Blue Room where the President and his wife stood before a group of palms, with a secret service man on either side a few steps back and a uniformed aide who performed introductions.

This year there are to be nine receptions instead of four so that the guests may be entertained in smaller groups and the President and Mrs. Hoover may shake hands with 600 or 700 instead of 2000 or more. It is expected that the receptions will be less formal and that the long line will break up into friendly groups as at any social function.

The dinners have been increased by one, the Vice-President's dinner, which is a new feature. At this dinner, Mr. Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Gann, will be the ranking guests. The other dinners will be the customary ones: The Cabinet dinner, the dinner to the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, the Speaker's dinner and the Diplomatic dinner.

For the first time the Congress is divided. Instead of a Congressional reception there will be a reception to members of the Senate and on a later date a reception to the members of the House of Representatives. The other new receptions are those to the Treasury and Post Office, to the Army and Navy, to the Interior and Agriculture and to Commerce and Labor. Justice is not included.

The order of the entertainment is changed somewhat. The diplomatic reception will open the season on Dec. 5, but the diplomatic dinner will not be given until Feb. 13. The first official dinner is the Cabinet dinner, one week after the diplomatic reception The New Year's reception falls on Wednesday this year.

On successive Thursdays follow the other entertainments in the following order:

Judicial reception: Vice-President's dinner; dinner to the chief justice and the Supreme Court, reception to members of the Senate; Speaker's dinner; diplomatic dinner; reception to members of the House of Representatives; Treasury and Post Office reception; Army and Navy reception; Interior and Agriculture reception; Commerce and Labor reception, the last named closing the season on March 20.

SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

DEL MONTE Delicious California Halves in Luscious Syrup
Peaches Large No. 2½ Can 26c

SEALECT Pure Unsweetented Evaporated Milk
Milk 3 Tall Cans 25c

P & G This Famous White Naphtha Laundry Soap is Good to the Clothes and Hands
Soap 10 Bars 39c

Soap Chips—Try Them for Washing Dishes
Chipso Lge. Pkg. 19c

Libby's Corned Beef 12-Oz. Can 21c

Finast
Macaroni and Spaghetti 4 Pkgs. 29c

ROYAL
Baking Powder 12-Oz. Can 45c 6-Oz. Can 23c

LIGHT MEAT
Tuna Fish Small Can 17c

Finast
Quick Cook Oats Lge. Pkg. 19c

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TUB BUTTER	LB.	51c
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LAND O' LAKES	CTN.	54c
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LOAF CHEESE White or Yellow	LB.	41c
BROOKSIDE MILK 4% BUTTER FAT	QT.	13c

Sold Only in Boston and Vicinity

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WALNUTS Diamond Budded	Lb.	35c
HARD CANDY	Lb. Tin	29c
FILLED CANDIES	Lb. Jar	39c
SPREDIT	Lb. Ctn.	20c
NUCOA	Lb.	21c

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Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE Lge. Can 21c

Friend's Baked Beans Lge. Can 24c

Marshmallow Fluff Lge. Can 21c

Rich's Cocoa 8-Oz. Can 23c

Sunbrite Cleanser 4 Cans 17c

Hecker's Buckwheat 2 Pkgs. 25c

RAISIN FRUIT Children Love These Nutritious Cookies
Sunshine Cookies Lb. 23c

YELLOW EYE
Beans 2 Lbs. 21c

Italian Dinner So Easy to Prepare—All the Ingredients for a Delicious Italian Dinner. Pkg. 33c

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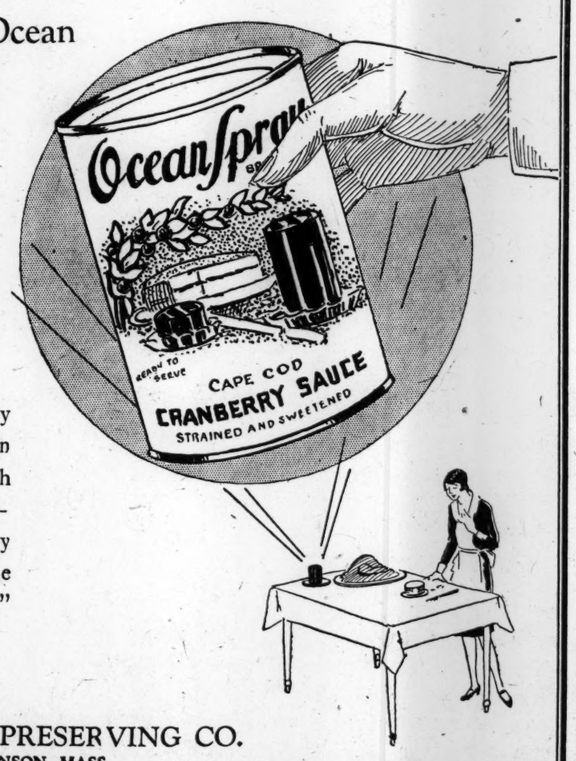

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Thanksgiving

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Yet Friend's is ready to use just as it comes from the can.

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MINCE MEAT

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

New Type of Social Center

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

A SCHEME that has been described as "altruistic commercialism" for reconditioning houses that would probably otherwise develop into slum property, and letting them at rents which show a substantial profit to shareholders, is being operated by the Metropolitan Housing Corporation and at the same time the rents are lower than those prevailing for similar accommodation elsewhere.

A further development of the scheme has just been initiated in the opening of a social center, which is not the usual charitable organization but is an integral part of the scheme, its use being included in the weekly rentals of the tenants and its management in the hands of a tenants' committee.

Mrs. Myrtle Leigh, an American from Chicago, and the wife of Claude M. Leigh, one of the directors of the company, has played a leading part in the foramtion of the center.

For Children of Albany Estate

"I have had no experience in social work," she said, "but I have always been interested in children. On the Albany Estate my husband has 600 tenants, which means, of course, that there are a great many children. So when the social center was suggested I felt that I could do something that I had always wanted to do. Building is so expensive that it was out of the question, but when my husband took a two-story house that had belonged to a commercial concern, I realized it would be the ideal place for a social center. It was in a dreadful state of disrepair at that time, but I planned the rooms according to my own ideas, and, in fact, did some of the decorating."

On two occasions Mrs. Leigh had accompanied her husband on visits to America where he had studied housing conditions and she social questions.

"I had a very severe up-bringing," Mrs. Leigh said, "even being taught to scrub floors, for my people were Scandinavians and that is the way many girls are brought up in Sweden. But I am very pleased, now, that I know how to do these things."

That in addition to being a thoroughly practical housewife Mrs. Leigh is also an artist, is evidenced by the decoration of the premises of the center. Simple as they are they could not be more attractive. The sunny yellow walls have cretonne curtains in the same shade with a chintz pattern of scattered bouquets of flowers.

One of the most attractive spots is a long, pleasant room where sewing classes for mothers will be held. Here are arranged little white cots, gayly painted with nursery subjects, while on the walls are hung a series of pictures of children of many lands. On the soft, green, well-polished linoleum of the floor, which tones happily with the yellow walls, are long, low, scarlet tables flanked with baby chairs.

"Our crèche idea," said Mrs. Leigh, speaking of this corner, "is a little different from most. In London there are many nurseries where nursing mothers can leave their children when they go out to work, but we want to take the children of the mothers who work just as hard at home, so that they can go to a cinema or do some shopping, or otherwise amuse themselves as they wish. On our committee of tenants who are helping to manage the center, and who are very enthusiastic about the whole thing, there are five or six mothers who will take turns to run the crèche so that the other mothers may be free."

Mrs. Myrtle Leigh, Who Is Helping Her Husband In a New Scheme to Benefit City Dwellers.

There is a main reception hall which is going to be used for several purposes. It has been fitted with two gas stoves, and the gas company has undertaken to send a demonstrator twice a week to give cookery lessons.

"The gas company is going to supply prizes of lovely saucepans and other things," said Mrs. Leigh. "Perhaps there will be a lesson on beef stew one week, and the next week the women will be asked to bring a stew prepared as they have seen it done, when a prize will be given for the best. I have told them that when it comes to baking cakes I should like to be the judge!"

A Happy Atmosphere

Lectures will be given in this hall, and it is also hoped to start manual training for boys.

"I am very interested in art and music and should like to have drawing classes if there is a demand for them," Mrs. Leigh went on. "And I do want to get a music teacher to come on one or two afternoons in the week to give lessons on the piano. But these lessons must be paid for, and also the drawing materials, as the tenants themselves suggested; I feel very strongly that if things are all given, they are not thoroughly appreciated."

There is a delightful, cheery looking matron in charge at the center, and the mothers among the tenants are always popping in to see her, and to ask questions and receive common sense advice with regard to the children.

One of the chief services the corporation has rendered its tenants through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Leigh, is the making of special arrangements with a dairy company for the delivery of milk in sealed bottles without extra charge. Under special conditions a pint of milk is provided free to 12 children at the center.

A little story told by Mrs. Leigh illustrates how necessary it is to encourage the use of milk in this way. She has had for some time in the district a class of little girls for sewing, and decided that she would give them a party. So she took down a large cake and six quarts of milk. She noticed that one slip of a girl seemed to relish her milk very much, and so she made a remark on it.

"Oh," said the child, "we never get this milk. We drink the tinned."

A Model Flat

Another very interesting feature of the work done indirectly in connection with the center is the fitting up of a model flat which has been furnished by Mrs. Leigh. On the day of the opening of the center, which has been named, after Mrs. Leigh's mother, the Augusta Johnson Center, all the tenants were allowed to see over this flat accompanied by a body guard of the committee of tenants. To have all the improvements put into one flat would cost an extra 9s. 6d. a week, but such desirable additions as a bath can be had for quite a small sum. This idea of bringing a model flat to the very doors of the tenants might well be followed by property owners in similar districts, for it would prove a wonderful incentive to tenants to aim at a higher standard of living.

A touching illustration of how they are responding to what is being done for them was shown in the fact that nearly all the innumerable windows of the two blocks of dwellings facing the center had been cleaned on the day of the opening, and that clean curtains had been put up.

Manager of Many Hotels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE name of Lady Honywood had been known to the writer for some time, and there had been a growing desire to meet this Englishwoman, who is managing director, not merely of one, but of a chain of hotels. Needless to say she is an extremely busy person, but she found time for a chat in the middle of a full morning in one of her hotels just off Bond Street.

The chat was preceded by a short period of waiting in a room furnished with cozy divan chairs, covered with a cretonne on which the flame-colored gladiolus, harmonizing with the plain pale beige wall and deeper beige pile carpet, revealed at once one of the secrets of Lady Honywood's success, the ability to produce a comfortable and homelike, rather than hotel-like, atmosphere. Most hotel rooms give the impression of having been done by a firm; this room evidenced the taste of a woman and a home maker.

"I am a great believer in cheerfulness," Lady Honywood said, "and we always go in for simple decorations and cretonnes in bright colors. All the chambermaids wear Indian red dresses; in fact, this special color is worn by the entire staff. And the waiters in the dining rooms all wear red coats.

Initial Experiences

Lady Honywood's initial success was with an old established hotel, Batts, which at the time was doing very badly. She started with a small company, and a very small capital, and redecorated and reorganized it. This was 12 years ago, during the war, when everything was very difficult.

"I had no idea of business when I began," she said, "for though I had been used to running big houses it was not much help, most private houses being run in such an unbusinesslike way. In my two years at Batts I did all the catering and learned what little I know about hotels. Everybody has got to have practical knowledge, and I would not have been without that two years for anything."

The rapid development of her business, she says, has been the result of sticking to the work, going into every detail and trying to learn all there is to know about it. The group now consists of nine hotels, employing 350 people.

The choice of a staff is one of the great tests of successful hotel management, according to Lady Honywood.

"One tries to get the best possible staff," she said, "and one has to be a good judge of character in order to find the right people for the right places. All our employees are English, and it is not always easy to get together a good English staff, because the continental hotels undoubtedly lead the way. But a really good English waitress is as efficient as any other, and possesses the real 'parlor maid' touch. We have such waitresses in all our smaller hotels."

Demands and Objections

The traveling public demand more than they did a few years ago, which Lady Honywood accounts for by the fact that they have gained more hotel experience and are therefore able to make comparisons. There is one thing of which they want less, however, the good old-fashioned breakfast! This has given way to a slice of toast.

Comfortable bedding, to which Lady Honywood thinks English people, unlike those on the Continent, often do not pay sufficient attention, is considered by her to be a most important item.

There is central heating in practically all the hotels. Curious evidence that, apart from financial responsibilities, hotel management has its difficulties, is found in the fact that some people object to such heat, even though it can be turned off in each individual room! Others actually take exception to the up-to-date luxury of running water in their rooms!

Although it has its trying moments Lady Honywood finds the life intensely interesting.

"There is enormous variety in the work," she said; "no two days are alike, and so you never can be bored. I go round each hotel every three weeks or once a month. And during the reconstruction of a hotel I go down every week to see to the organization.

"Although I know a good deal about the different kinds of work women are doing," she added, "I don't know any branch that I consider more interesting. There is an enormous opening in it for really energetic people, though it is not a bit of good attempting it unless you have been trained."

Lady Honywood, an Englishwoman Who Is Managing Director of a Chain of Hotels.

In the Procession

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Detroit

WHEN Detroit joined the procession of cities holding women's international expositions, some unique features were included which may offer suggestions to others who are contemplating conducting a similar affair.

The exposition opened in a lavishly decorated room with a Parade of Nations, rendered by 160 girls in native costumes and representing 30 countries. They were led by a small group of Ottawa Indians, one of whom was George Henry Pontiac, descendant of the renowned leader of Pontiac's War in 1763 and the unsuccessful besieger of Detroit. These various groups gave national songs and dances throughout the week and had booths depicting home life and displaying beautiful embroideries and other handwork. Especially noteworthy were the Rumanian booths, with their summer kitchens, brick stoves, spinning wheels and looms. These they kept in operation constantly. Denmark exhibited oil paintings, linens, brass, and old silver, Poland showed a colorful array of dolls in the costumes of the various Polish provinces. It also had a hut and showed rural methods of housekeeping in the now receding past. A collection of Easter eggs, hand-decorated, filled the Ukrainian space.

A quilt show numbering nearly 700 entries received a good deal of attention. One quilt, which was made in 1643, won a prize for being the oldest. Another, outlined with large scallops in each of which was transcribed in cross-stitch a verse from the Bible and in the center of which yet more scriptural quotations were embroidered, was awarded a prize as being the most unique. Another was sewed upon letters written during the Revolutionary War. A fourth was composed of 33,792 pieces, all cut with a steel dye, while a fifth contained pieces, so it was claimed, of Queen Victoria's coronation robe. There were classes for man-made quilts and for those done by children under 12 years of age.

An exhibition of 190 paintings, all, of course, by women, was described by Clyde H. Burroughs, curator of the Detroit Institute of Art, as being one of the strongest exhibitions of paintings ever held in this city.

There was an aviation meeting and at this Mrs. Opal Kuntz of New York, Miss Mary von Mach of Detroit, and Miss Blanche Wilson Noyes of Cleveland urged flying upon women qualified for it and related their experiences at the recent Air Derby.

A Celebrity Luncheon in honor of Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, drew together many distinguished persons.

Public Executives Home-Trained

The Vice-President of the United States has chosen a woman secretary. The President's Law Enforcement Commission seated a woman. The consular service has accepted two women. The United States Customs Court in New York has a woman justice. Even the general staff of the United States Army has a woman member. There seems to be no "story" any more in the attaining of high seats by the home-trained sex. It speaks well for home training and for the arduous occupations of domestic life in the pre-industrial age, that women have graduated so easily from it into the outside world of affairs.

Tea Room Dinner for 25

MENU

Vegetable Soup — Saltines
Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb
or
Halibut a la Creole
Maitre d'Hotel Potatoes
Scalloped Tomatoes
Apple and Celery Salad
Cream of Rice Pudding
Lemon Meringue Pie
Postum

Vegetable Soup

Wash, pare and chop or put though a meat grinder, one-half cupful each of carrots, turnips, cabbage and one-fourth cupful of onion, and put the mixture in a saucepan with 1 quart of boiling water and cook until it is soft. Cook one-quarter cupful of rice in 1 pint of water and add rice and vegetables to 5 quarts of stock with 1 pint of stewed tomatoes, one-eighth teaspoonful of white pepper, one-quarter tablespoonful of celery salt. Serve very hot.

Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb

Have the bone removed from a shoulder of lamb weighing 9 pounds. Cover the lamb with a dressing made of 2 cupfuls of dry bread crumbs, 1 cupful of stock water, 1 teaspoonful of poultry dressing, one-half teaspoonful of celery salt. Roll and tie securely. Rub it with scraped onion and squeeze a little lemon juice over it; dredge with salt and flour. When half done (about 1¾ of an hour) remove it from the oven and spread it with a little currant or other tart jelly—this makes it more tender and flavors the gravy deliciously. Cook for 2½ hours in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) and baste often, unless a covered roasting pan is used.

Halibut à la Creole

Cut 9 pounds of halibut in 3 pieces; put it in a baking dish and cover it with the following sauce: Cook 1 quart of tomatoes in 1 pint of water with 3 slices of onion, ½ tablespoonful of black pepper, 1½ tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of flour, ½ tablespoonful of salt and ¼ teaspoonful paprika and add them to the hot tomato mixture. Pour this over the halibut and bake 30 minutes.

Maitre d'Hotel Potatoes

Peel 7 pounds of small uniform potatoes, old or new, and after soaking them a few hours in cold water, cook them in salted water until soft but not broken. Drain and put them in a baking dish and cover them with the following sauce: Cream 1½ cupfuls of butter, add 1 tablespoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of white pepper, 3 tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, and ¼ cupful of lemon juice added very slowly. Put it in the oven until the butter is melted.

Scalloped Tomatoes

Mix 3 quarts of tomatoes with 1 cupful of melted butter, 1½ tablespoonfuls of salt, 1½ quarts of stale crumbs, one-half cupful of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of white pepper. The bread should not be dried, but any stale crumbs or crusts that can be crumbled with the fingers may be used; mix them with the melted butter. Put one-half cupful of prepared crumbs in the bottom of each of three baking dishes, then turn into dishes the mixed tomatoes and seasonings. Cover them with the remaining crumbs and bake about an hour in a moderate oven, being careful not to let the crumbs burn.

Apple and Celery Salad

Cut 2 quarts of sour apples into one-half inch cubes, and 1 quart of celery the same size before measuring. Marinate the apples with lemon juice or French dressing to prevent discoloration. Just before serving, mix the apple, celery and cream-mayonnaise dressing; arrange on lettuce leaves and put a teaspoonful of the dressing on top of each serving. A few broken pieces of walnut meats may be added if desired.

Cream Mayonnaise Dressing

Add to mayonnaise dressing one-half of a cupful of thick cream beaten stiff. This dressing should be used the day it is made.

Cream of Rice Pudding

Wash 1½ cupfuls of rice and put them into a large baking dish with 3 quarts of milk, 1½ cupfuls of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake slowly 4 or 5 hours; during the first hour stir occasionally with a fork. This may be cooked on top of the range, also, but very slowly, or it will curdle. Serve quite warm or very cold.

Lemon Meringue Pie

Put into a double boiler 3¼ cupfuls of water and let it come to a boil; then add to the boiling water 6 tablespoonfuds of lemon juice, 2 teaspoonfuls of lemon rind, 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful of salt. Mix 6 even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a little cold water and add to the mixture in the boiler: 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and the yolks of 4 eggs and the white of 1 (reserving the 3 whites for the meringue) to be added to the thickened mixture, which should be cooked 15 minutes, until it is thick and smooth. Let the mixture cool, then put it into baked pie shells. Make a meringue of the 3 whites of eggs by beating them very stiff and dry, and adding 4 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Put it on the tops of the pies, forming roses or some roughness and put the pies in a slow oven until they show a delicate tint. This meringue may be flavored with almond extract or rose. Either is very delicate. This amount is for 2 pies, which will cut 8 portions to the pie.

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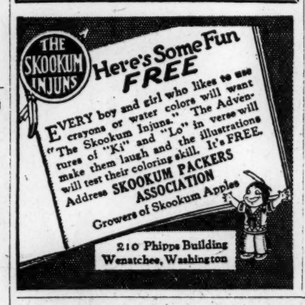
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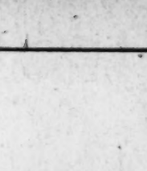
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

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By HARRIET D. PHILLIPS
Chairman of Home Department, State Federation of Pennsylvania Women

THE story of how six clubs of southwestern Pennsylvania bought and furnished a house in one of the poorest sections of Pittsburgh, in order to demonstrate to families of small means that a home can be made attractive on very little money if the home makers will express ingenuity and a willingness to do the work themselves, is the tale of this project of our "Dream House." The financing of home and family has caused many problems among the young married people during the last 10 years. In most cases poor financing dates from the very first plan of the new home—the selection of a house, its location and furnishings. Young people often feel that they must plan in stereotyped fashion for housekeeping, just as their friends have done. Accordingly, many young couples are inclined to borrow from their future earnings, rather than to capitalize their ingenuity. Accepting what is obtainable with the least personal effort, they enter upon financial obligations in excess of what they reasonably should. They buy, furnish and run their homes on the installment plan, bending their energies to scraping up back payments for possesssions too elaborate and expensive for their present incomes, instead of thinking up and working out simple attractive surroundings they can afford and entertaining with a sense of security free from debts.

It is because of this sort of situation with many young couples and with many families of small means that the Home Departments of southwestern Pennsylvania undertook a project to show prospective home makers and those dissatisfied with drab living conditions that the attractiveness and charm of a home are not entirely dependent upon income, but rather upon one's willingness to express individuality, ideals and ingenuity together with a sacrifice of time and thought.

Found the Home

We first searched the industrial and foreign district of the south side of Pittsburgh for the worst house which was still habitable, and finally found it in a favorable location, two doors from the Market House. It was a double frame dwelling, possibly 75 or 80 years old, with a large yard in a most disreputable condition; in fact, it was nothing more than a rubbish dump and ash pile. A Polish family occupied one side and the other was vacant because it seemed unfit for human habitation. The landlord agreed to have it cleaned before we invited a committee to come and consider a plan for making a model house. The committee arrived, but it was difficult indeed for these women to see any possibilities in such a place. The plaster was almost entirely off the room which we hoped would be the nursery; there were about 10 layers of paper on the living room; the woodwork was an ugly dark brown; the mantels were unsightly with their uneven plaster and broken brick hearths; the unsanitary toilet was attached to a woodshed back of the kitchen.

However, each of six clubs agreed to sponsor a room and do as much as possible of the work themselves, using no furnishings except those from rummage sales, secondhand stores, five-and-ten shops, and the most inexpensive draperies possible from the department stores.

No group of women ever worked harder for a goal nor expressed their ingenuity more than the committees that assumed charge of our "Dream House." The yard had to be considered first so that grass and flowers would have all the time possible for growth. In six weeks, the grass was cut for the first time and a bouquet of lovely flowers gathered from the garden.

The year's theme of one of the clubs, Outlook Alliance, was Hospitality, so they chose the living room. After deciding upon the type of room they wished to make it and agreeing upon a color scheme, they set to work to remove the layers of paper, then re-paper with a soft shade of tan bought at a sale for 9 cents a roll. The woodwork was done in cream with trimmings of walnut and the draperies were a light brown with large pattern in green and yellow. The wide board floor was painted walnut and small handmade rugs were effectively used on it. The furniture was a discarded set of porch wicker, made to look almost like new with a coat of brown enamel. Instead of the overstuffed davenport so sought after by the average housewife, an iron cot painted and neatly covered with denim was used. A few gay pillows made it an attractive addition to the living room, and provided a comfortable bed for the chance guest. tA the side of the mantel there had been a cupboard with two sets of doors. The lower ones were still on, but the upper ones were missing leaving a veritable hole in the wall, which was converted into a bookcase and desk. The pigeonholes under the shelves were small pieces of beaver board, and the drop desk effect was made with a painted board and a few inexpensive hinges.

No Debts Necessary

The dining room was perhaps the most difficult to make attractive, but the Dormont New Century Club was successful in the undertaking. The stairway to the second floor went up from the side of this room, and was entirely open with just a crude board railing. Beaver board cut out at the top in step fashion made an artistic inclosure. Five-cent paper, a second-hand table, china closet, chairs and an inexpensive set of dishes helped to bring about a dining room in which any normal young people might be proud to entertain with genuine hospitality, knowing there were no debts for unnecessary, luxurious furnishings.

The bedroom was transformed into a veritable sunshine chamber by the Mothers Club of Carrick. Yellow striped paper with a touch of orchid furnished the background: the draperies caught up the orchids. The dark woodwork was painted ivory, also the repaired dressing table, bed and chiffonier. Quilted pads in orchid sateen added style to the chairs. The rug was made of rewoven old carpets. Above the mantel hung a lovely little garden picture. One guest said, "But the average person couldn't buy pictures like that." The hostess told him the price, just 65 cents. The glass had been removed and a thin coat of varnish applied, giving the picture an oil painting effect. The small corner table was made from a broken clothes tree cut off at the proper height and a neat little round top from a toy table.

The nursery walls were an almost impossible task. The energetic juniors covered the walls with beaver board, then painted it a delicate pink. The wide board floor was repaired in places and painted oak. Rag rugs were used for covering. The furniture was repainted ivory and rose, dainty enough to satisfy the most fastidicus mother. The bassinet was a large clothes basket set in a frame of wood from boxes: barrel hoops made the circular hood. The layette box was an enameled orange crate with a tray for small accessories. The curtains were of dotted swiss ornamerted with ducks and flowers in simple outline stitch. The six pictures on the wall were taken from a 10-cent nursery rhyme book and framed inexpensively. The mother's stool was originally a shore-blacking box, the lost top having been replaced with a padded board and cretonne cover.

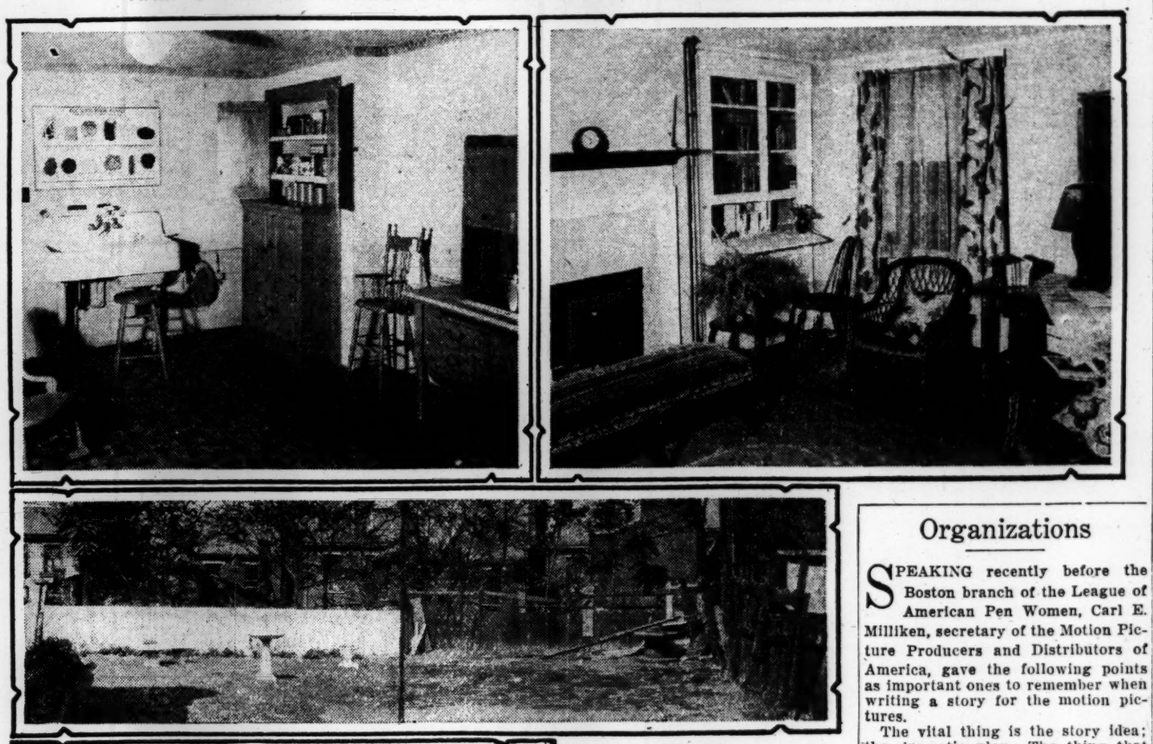
The kitchen under the supervision of the Housekeepers' Club gave expression to the widely accepted modern theory that the room in which the housewife spends most of her time should be the most carefully furnished in the house and the most cheerful. The drab, depressing paints were changed to ivory, with apple green trimmings, and the kitchen cabinet, secondhand refrigerator and chairs in the same colors, made a beautiufl harmony. Discarded cans were painted for food containers, and added to the appearance of the cupboard shelves. The window sills were widened a little to make a place for plants. To show that a plant is within the reach of every woman, a sweet potato was started to grow in a large glass of water. It makes a lovely vining plant.

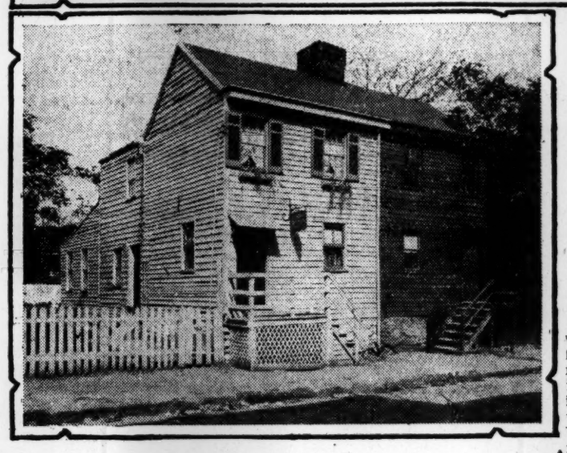
In order that sanitation might be stressed in a community where it was absolutely lacking, three of the firms in our city made possible a new sink for the kitchen and a bathroom equipment which was placed in a small room built where the woodshed and toilet had been. The Wimodausis Club provided all the necessary requisites for the bathroom, such as linoleum, curtains, towels and soap.

Fifteen thousand women and girls visited the Dream House in the first four days of the opening. It has been kindly received also by the families of the neighborhood, and many little results of its influence are seen in the district. It will continue as a Community Information Center, under the Brasher Settlement, aided by the club women.

Although the visitors may not be able to use all of the suggestions offered, no one leaves this project in home making without a new vision of the possibilities of an attractive home on a small income and without a realization that beauty and charm are not contingent upon wealth.

HALF OF AN OLD DWELLING WAS MADE INTO THE MODEL HOUSE SHOWN HERE





Above Is a Glimpse Into the Kitchen and the Living Room. Ingenuity Is the Keynote, for the Actual Furnishings Cost Comparatively Little. A Coat of Paint Here, a Pretty Color Scheme There, Transformed a Drab, Discouraging Interior Into a Gay Yet Inexpensive Home. The Two Center Views Give an Idea of the Simple Garden That Took the Place of the Disreputable-Looking Yard at Right. Below Is the House Itself, the Left Side of a Double House. Painted in Part by the Club Women, and Made More Attractive by Lattice, Shutters and Flower Boxes, It Proves an Influence for Better Home Making.

Organizations

SPEAKING recently before the Boston branch of the League of American Pen Women, Carl E. Milliken, secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, gave the following points as important ones to remember when writing a story for the motion pictures.

The vital thing is the story idea; the dramatic plan. The thing that matters most is not so much continuity as dramatic situations.

Mr. Milliken told his audience never to attempt to put their stories into picture form—that will be done in the motion picture studios. He urged women writers to help in developing a finer taste for what is best in dramatic art, reminding them that there is little demand today for "slap stick or wildly terrorizing pictures." He told an amusing story of a writer who submitted a story which included much "action" and appended a foot note which said, "Blank cartridges should be used in this scene." There is no place for such pictures on today's screens.

In closing Mr. Milliken said that the advent of "sound pictures" had torn down the structure which the motion picture industry had built and they were now in the process of rebuilding. Sound pictures have come to stay. They offer a great new field for writers because of the increased possibilities in using dialogue.

Conciliator de Luxe

An adjuster of strikes! This is the unusual vocation followed by Miss Anna Weinstock, whose title is Commissioner of Conciliation in the Federal Department of Labor. She adjusts the economic problems of house wreckers, barbers, bakers and other such masculine cohorts.

Argentine Meat Dishes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Buenos Aires

THE native of Argentina is a great eater of meat in all its forms, and at an Argentine dinner or luncheon table the favorite dishes are invariably those which are made up of baked, stewed or fried meats, highly flavored with red pepper, garlic, herbs and a concentrated form of tomato purée. Vegetables, on the other hand, are rarely eaten among the older generation of Argentines and on those occasions when sweet-gourds, corn, or sweet peppers make an appearance they are, as a rule, filled with finely minced meat that has been well-seasoned. The following are a few well-known, and always popular, dishes which are generally served at Argentine tables:

Stuffed Sweet Peppers

Fry in boiling oil until well browned a finely-shredded onion; add 3 cupfuls of boiled rice and stir well, moistening with a little stock or gravy. Fill 6 sweet peppers with the rice and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve very hot with a dusting of paprika.

Stuffed Eggplant

Take 6 fair-sized eggplants and boil until soft. Remove from water, cut in halves and scoop out the soft centers. Place the centers in a bowl, and bind with two well-beaten eggs, grated cheese and a tablespoonful of salad oil, pepper and salt. Fill the halves with the mixture and cover with bread crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until well browned. Serve, garnishing with fried parsley.

Steaks à la Criolla

Cut 6 fair-sized steaks, fairly thin. Place in a frying plan a tablespoonful of oil and one of butter; cover the bottom of the pan with the steaks and allow them to fry. On the top of each steak place in layers a slice of potato, a finely shredded onion, a sweet pepper and a tomato. Season well with salt, pepper and paprika and allow to simmer over a slow fire for about an hour, adding a little gravy from time to time in order to keep the steaks moist and tender.

Cordoban Steaks

Cut small, thickish steaks, rub in salt and pepper and leave for about half an hour in a plate with a little vinegar and shredded onions. Beat up 3 eggs and dip the steaks in these and then fry quickly in boiling fat. Fry in a stewing pan a little oil, some tomatoes, celery, onions and the merest taste of garlic; place the steaks in this sauce and allow them to simmer gently for half an hour, adding about half a cupful of gravy.

Humita (Sweet Corn)

Fry in 2 tablespoonfuls of fat, finely shredded onions, sweet peppers, tomatoes, salt, sugar and red pepper. Add 6 grated ears of corn and about 4 oz. of butter. Stew softly for about an hour, taking care that nothing burns, and serve with baked meat.

Locro (a Favorite on Cattle Ranches)

This recipe can be made with either maize or wheat grains. Leave in water over night a pound of either, then boil until well cooked and quite soft. Make a sauce of onions, tomatoes, sweet peppers and red pepper well fried in fat and pour it over the grain and serve. Diced meat can be added to the sauce.

Carbonada

Take a pound of steak and pass it through the mincer. Fry 2 onions, 2 tomatoes, a sweet pepper, pepper and salt, until well browned; add the meat and a cupful of stock. The following vegetables can then be introduced, cut in fair-sized pieces: sweet corn, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, peas, artichokes, a spoonful of rice, stewing plums and peaches.

Stuffed Potatoes

Mince ½ a pound of veal and bind it with the yolks of 2 eggs, shredded onions and pepper. Fry the mixture in butter and put to one side. Make a purée of potatoes with the yolk of an egg and butter; shape into balls and fill with the minced and seasoned veal. Roll through bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat. Serve with fried parsley on paper doilies.

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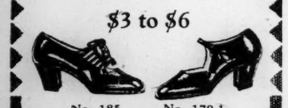

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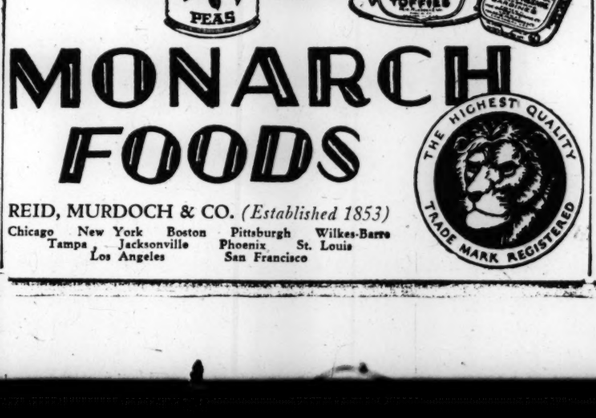

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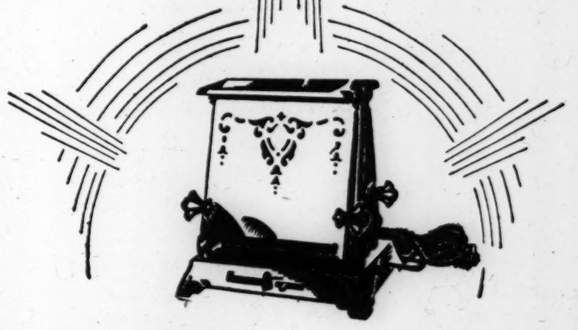

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EDUCATIONAL

Rise of the Modern Parent

IV—Studying Their Jobs

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

PARENTHOOD is winning for itself much of the dignity and beauty usually associated with the professions. To train themselves in their "home work" parents are showing a desire that is professional in its earnestness. In clubs, college classes, parent-teacher forums, one finds mothers and fathers, aunts, uncles and foster parents studying problems of childhood. They are enthusiastic, these students, about their study. It is worth mentioning, too, that they invariably seem to have one outstanding quality in approaching this study—humbleness of mind—a quality which I feel sure is essential to the success of their study groups and indicative of real power within every vigorous parent association. It is a fact these parents are grateful—grateful for the organization which brings them together, for the help in their own homes which a pooling of ideas is giving them and for the opportunity to learn and then learn some more, while their children are growing up and changing almost daily. Of course all parents have not joined college classes or association study groups; but parent leaders are tireless in helping others to see that there is food for thought waiting for them on the table.

I am devoting this article to such information about study groups as I can compress within its limits, for I am convinced of their importance. It is easier to plan programs which have entertaining speakers as the main feature, garnished with music and refreshments; but to such programs parents are, as Dr. Dengler of Austria has pointed out, likely to come, listen, go home—and keep on doing just as they did before. The worth of parent study groups in the association program is that they mean an active parent, a parent thinking, contributing, trying out ideas, and returning to contribute yet again. They stimulate growth. They bring to the job of parenthood the professional approach.

Professional Approach Means Study

This professional approach will bear thinking about, applied to parenthood. Does not the person who takes his profession seriously realize that he must study to prepare for it and must continue studying as he practices it? He does all the professional reading he can. He goes to lectures; he tries out new ideas and tests old ones. He seeks to learn what is known in his field and he keeps in touch with what others are finding out. Measuring up to the standards of a profession in all these respects, parenthood can yet add another. "Parenthood when looked upon by anyone as a profession," says Garry Myers, head of the division of parental education at Cleveland College, Western Reserve University, "must be considered in the light of an idealism hardly realized or even approached in any other profession." For, as Dr. Myers points out, it presupposes service without remuneration and it demands the utmost self-sacrifice for the sake of a selfless love. Serious study for this profession, so dependent on the highest kind of idealism and genuine humbleness of mind, is, however, actually engrossing countless groups of mothers and a countable yet encouraging number of fathers.

Dropping into Horace Mann School of Teachers College one morning, I was attracted to a "parents' bulletin board" that showed signs of live work; was led to a parents' room—so important to have within the school walls—and found it gloriously full of parents and committee business. "Could you come back later?" said they? Could I? Rather! And gladly; for the reason they had to postpone the interview was such a splendid one. They were all due to attend a mid-morning parent study meeting. There and in every school where I have found vigorous parent work going on, I found active parent study groups.

Many do it by grades. Here are two of the subjects listed for study, "Kindergatern to Third Grade Inclusive," in the Manual of the Parents' Association of the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill.:

Should a child be paid for jobs done at home or should he contribute as a member of the community?

Are little children ever good sports? How early may sportsmanship be expected? How can it be developed? (The report on this study is that the fathers were especially interested.)

Set of Subjects

Here are a set of subjects for parent study given out by the United Parents' Association of Greater New York Schools. Each section can provide material for one or more meetings. Short informal talks by experts or parents or both, can introduce each aspect of the subject, followed by discussion founded on questions sent out to members beforehand. The organization giving out study subjects such as these, would also provide suggestions for working up the study groups. For space reasons I have condensed and made omissions.

Subject: The Child's Free Time

I. Parents' attitude toward play. The meaning of play in the life of the child; its place in relation to health, character building, and to social relationships.

II. Games and athletic activities appropriate to various age periods. Seasonal games. Should there be different types of recreation for boys and girls? Importance of what to play, where, when, with whom, things with which to play. Shall it be free or supervised?

III. Need for a playground under proper supervision in every community (a motion picture film offered here). (a) After-school athletic centers and their place in the play life of children. (b) Play streets, their importance. (c) After-school playgroups under private supervision. (d) Backyard playgrounds and their equipment.

IV. Use of children's leisure time: (a) Recreational opportunities offered by the home. Toys and games, story-telling, development of taste in reading, family picnics, dramatics, children's parties, handicrafts, music, hobbies. (b) Recreational opportunities offered outside the home by the public and the city. Special morning matinees, museums, botanical gardens, zoos, parks (ice skating, tennis, boating), lectures, music, historic landmarks, radio, travelogues. (c) Vacation time—how shall it be spent? Should parents supervise summer activities of children? Summer play schools. Special week-end programs. Camps, their use and abuse.

V. Recreation and its relation to juvenile delinquency.

VI. The place of motion pictures in the recreational program of children. The need for educational films.

Of course, it is unnecessary to mention that active study groups presuppose a circulating library of parent books, either in the school or in the public library. Co-operation with the librarian is important, and help from various sources on the selection of titles. Such organizations as the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, have traveling libraries of books on child study, and a careful perusal of their lists will help a parent group in choosing books.

Good Sources

I cannot give here an adequate idea of the organizations and institutions offering credit courses in parent education or help to parent study groups. The Government of the United States through the Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; Department of Agriculture, Extension Service and Bureau of Home Economics; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, offers printed material, study projects, reading lists, etc. Some of the states give suggestions and courses, often co-operating with parent-teacher groups, public schools or local clubs. The American Association of University Women serves college graduate mothers. Clubs in most of the large cities have study groups. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has made parent education its major project. Its organ, Child Welfare, contains study suggestions and its state branches give help in organizing and planning the work of a study group. Private schools, especially those of the progressive persuasion, have worked out successful subjects, and often have these in printed or mimeographed form. There are magazines also giving space to this work.

The colleges and universities in the United States active in parent education are stimulating local study groups through the number of trained leaders they launch upon parent associations each year and through their extension division advice. Teachers' College, Columbia, Vassar's summer school of euthenics, and certain of the state universities are concerning themselves seriously in this field. Of course, child health has a prominent place in their curricula, but there is a significant increase in the number of courses dealing with parent-child relationships, the forming of good habits, the handling of specific child problems. Among the summer courses of the State University of Iowa is this quoted from their bulletin, by way of example:

Child Study and Parent Education

A course planned to aequaint the student with modern thought regarding child development and training. Special consideration is given to a study of (1) interrelationships among children and adults in the home; (2) the function of the family in the developing life of the child; and (3) the opportunities which the family can give the child for creative self-expression in music, art, literature and play. Consideration is given to the technic of organization of study groups and an analysis of contemporary movements in parent education.

Cleveland College, Western Reserve University, has a notable division of parent education under Dr. Garry Myers. In a description of a course on the home education of a child from six to twelve are such points as these:

Some of the topics to be considered are: Desirable habits of this period (study, play, obedience, truth, etc.); home and school relationships (P. T. A. as a medium of co-operation; interpreting the school to the home and the home to the school); conduct control (good and bad kinds of punishment, power of approval, ineffectiveness of nagging and ridicule); parents' attitude toward the child; effect of anger and impatience at the child's errors, getting his point of view, reasonable demands of children; recreation (home games, parties, movies, reading, tools); emotional expression and control; attitudes to be developed. Lectures, readings, class discussions, and individual conferences with the instructor.

Nursery schools are doing valuable work in parent education. State and local conferences led by clubs, universities or parent-teacher associations are being held. Twenty-two educational institutions in the United States are listed as offering or having recently offered summer courses that will train leaders within the parent-teacher movement. Many others have offered lectures.

Again I wish to emphasize the fact that fathers are essential to well-balanced study group work. Some of these round-table discussions that follow short talks should be held at times when the fathers can come. "We have a long way to go to catch up to the mothers," a father confessed ruefully, in describing the sudden awakening of a band of fathers in one parent-teacher association. "We are beginning with talks and questions, to get acquainted with the ideas back of the school teaching; but we hope to go on into forming study groups of our own soon, at times joining with the mothers."

The parent in the study group will wish to approach the discussion in any study group, with a breadth of vision that gets at the idea and leaves out the personal equation. This is essential if the group is to succeed. The Parents' Association Manual of the North Shore Country Day School, under "experience, has shown some dangerous pitfalls," gives this sound advice:

It is natural for a parent to reduce any problem under discussion to the case of his own child. . . . Individual grievances or problems can always be discussed in private with the headmaster or the teacher. The importance of avoiding individual discussions in the . . . . meetings is very great. It is hard to avoid; the duty of doing so falls primarily on the chairman, but he should be assisted by the other parents in keeping discussion on a general plane.

Corn-Shucking Teams Costumed for the Fray.

Corn-Shuckin' at a Girls' School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

ONE of the most popular old customs from Maine to Dixie is the corn husking bee, and from as far back as Indian days come stories of the fall harvest festival, stories of gay celebrations in the villages and rural communities. Corn-shuckin' time—hills brown and gold and crimson—the fields of corn shocks yellow and faded green—the air crisp with the tang of fall—work made play—and then the feast.

In the rolling hills of Pennsylvania there is a small village of 600, Sleighton Farm, the Pennsylvania State School for Girls, where not one festival of the year is forgotten. Corn husking is the red-letter day of the fall at the farm and no greater preparations were ever made nor was there ever keener excitement for the fun at any big football game than for this husking bee. For days before the husking the little huskies work out in the corn patches, increasing their speed in shucking, bundling and tying. Teams of nine, together with a leader from the faculty, are chosen to represent each of the 10 cottages. Each cottage is a little community under its own student council and each has its own colors, songs and cheers to bear witness to the cottage spirit. In great secrecy the team is costumed for the fray. The Pied Piper and all his mice; 10 Happy Hooligans; black crows; brownies; fat, round, yellow pumpkins; tall, lean ears of corn; Indians; Pilgrim forefathers; big brown dogs; they are all there when husking day arrives with the "feel" in the air of the "big game."

The citizens of each cottage, not participating, remind the onlooker of the cheering stands at a great football game, each group with its colors and cheer leader. Before the husking the teams pass in review before the judges, displaying their costumes and singing and cheering for their cottage. The long, colorful line turns from the judges' stand and moves toward the yellow field where the shocks stand in long rows and the teams take their places at the head of their assigned two rows. The captain checks over the equipment—the great basket for carrying the ears from the field to the pile at the end of each row, the shining knife for cutting the binding cords, the hank of string for bundling the stripped stalks. From the field comes the referee's whistle—they're off!

The cutter, with one quick stroke of the sharp knife, severs the binder. Before the rush of four tacklers the shock goes down. The golden ears are torn from the parent stalk and fly through the air toward the basket. The basket brims over and is carried to the end of the line to be dumped on the ever-increasing pile of cleaned ears, for they must be absolutely clean of silk and shucks to avoid demerits when the score is totaled. A red ear brings encouragement to the team which finds it. As each bundle is stripped of its fruit it must be bound tightly together and laid in readiness for the wagons that come on the morrow to gather the stalks. And then on to another shock, to strip, to shuck, to bind, and carry away the prize. In 20 minutes they must go as far down the long rows as they can, for distance counts in the winning as well as field points and number of cleaned ears.

After the timer's whistle sounds the warning of three minutes left, such a rush on the field and such a cheering last urge from the roadside! Then the final whistle and the huskers race for their starting point.

In the olden days the husking always meant the feasting as well and following that custom these little huskers are feasted on their return from the field—the old brown jug of cider or the steaming kettle of hot drink, cookies and doughnuts and juicy red apples for the hungry huskers, while the field judges remain to count and inspect the piles of golden ears and the bundles of stripped stalks and determine the winner of the husking, and the judges of costume, song and cheer deliberate on their choice of first, second and third place, for winners at corn husking are remembered throughout the year. A festival of lavish color, of gay song, of the laughter of happy childhood—that is corn husking at Sleighton Farm.

Second Grade Makes a Village

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Long Beach, Calif.

ALL through the month of November we had devoted a portion of one morning period each week to the study of the Pilgrims; first in their native England, second in Holland, and last in our own revered Plymouth. Other mornings during those happy weeks before Thanksgiving Day were given to correlated subjects: The Indian, Indian Corn, the Pumpkin, Wild Turkey, the Harvest Time; and in connection with these we had memorized appropriate songs and poems—Whittier's "Corn-Song" and others. In the meantime various pictures had been "growing" on the boards around the schoolroom, all leading up to our chief theme: Thanksgiving.

Our "sand-tray" stood in front of a small blackboard at one side of the room, and these two conveniences were so combined as to form the background for a home scene typical of the people of whom we were studying each month. That is, the picture begun on the board was completed in the sand tray.

November's picture, copied from an old print, portrayed the first street in Plymouth—Leyden Street—with the seven little log cabins extending down to the "storehouse" at the water's edge, fields shorn of their harvest stretching back over the hills, the boat used in passing to and from the Mayflower lying close in shore with sails furled, and the ship itself riding at anchor out in the bay. This part of the picture was reproduced in colored crayons on the blackboard, while the "Governor's house," shown in the print as located across the street from the above, was "built in" the sand tray. For this we used a miniature log cabin constructed for one of our little girls by an older brother. This was so neatly made, and so complete with its two big "chimneys," we much enjoyed the labor of collecting sticks and building up a strong "stockade" around it. Dolls dressed as Pilgrims completed a truly "realistic" scene.

Meanwhile, bunches of joss sticks had been secretly concealed in the chimneys, and a plan contrived whereby the janitor was to ignite these at some favorable point during the rendition of our program on the day before Thanksgiving.

Many of the parents were present on this happy occasion, and everything passed off most pleasantly. The janitor chose an auspicious moment for the ruse just when all were intently watching the progress of a little dialogue, and the incident passed unnoticed by the children.

Then all at once a small boy who sat nearest the "scene," happening to look toward the Governor's house, discovered real smoke coming out of the chimney! The joyful amazement depicted on that wonder-struck countenance, and so speedily reflected in the faces of all those little ones, was truly good to see.

And this simple episode is treasured in memory's storehouse among the countless glad experiences of one second grade room in a town of the middle West.

Where Babies Play Together

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berea, Ky.

INTEREST in the care and training of children is spreading among the people of the southern mountains who, although used to large families, are not accustomed to recognize the value of handling each child as an individual, according to President William J. Hutchins of Berea College, where a nursery school has just been opened.

"Our extension lecturers find as they go into the hills that their child study talks interest both parents a great deal," he said. At the close of a talk one man said: "Do you mean that you raise one child one way and another one different? I always treat 'em all alike. Mebbe there is a difference in 'em, though!" And after a little thought, replied: "There's just more thinking to the raising of children than a common man can tackle!"

The Berea Preschool, under the direction of the home economics department, will serve as a laboratory for the observation and study on the part of college students of the behavior of small children. Friends of the college who are interested in the nursery school movement have made it possible to obtain a director to organize the Preschool Laboratory.

This preschool is an outgrowth of the co-operative play school experiment for two-and three-year-olds which has been conducted several mornings a week by the mothercraft group of the Berea Woman's Club. It will admit a maximum of only 15 pupils, at any one time, between the ages of 18 months and 4 years.

"In the preschool the child learns many new, interesting and valuable facts," President Hutchins said, "both as a result of the great variety of equipment—sand, tricycles, tools, small pieces of furniture, paints, flowers and animals, but also as a result of his contacts with the many other human beings, both adults and children, with whom he mingles in varied and significant activities throughout the school day. He also acquires wholesome habits, learning to wait his turn and to subordinate at times his own desires in a helpful manner to those of other persons of his own age. He learns lessons or courage and confidence in himself, to be cheerful instead of whiny, or angry or timid. The early opportunity to associate harmoniously with other children of his own age is perhaps the most important feature of the preschool training."

Chinese Students Begin to Respect Manual Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Peiping

A PEPPERMINT farm which promises to be self-supporting has been started by Yenching University, the leading Christian university of North China, so that needy students may work upon it to earn their way through college. The fact that Chinese students are eager to perform manual labor to gain a higher education is evidence of a new point of view in this ancient country.

There has been a traditional scorn among Chinese educated classes of any form of manual labor, which extended in the past to physical exercise. Yenching's experiment is proof that this attitude is rapidly passing. During the last year a number of Yenching students have earned their way through college by working as "coolies" in landscaping the university's new campus, three miles outside Peiping's city walls.

But this task is now almost completed, and it was necessary to discover some other means of providing work for students. After careful investigation, Mr. Chou Ching-fu, a member of the faculty, discovered that a peppermint farm might be operated profitably upon land adjoining the campus. The necessary land has now been obtained and the student-farmers set to work. The project has succeeded so well that it appears the students will not only earn their way through college, but will make an additional profit.

'Wiggly Wabblies'

If you want the learning of the subtraction facts about 12, 13, 14 etc., to take on a new zest, make a set of "wiggly wabblies." Fold long narrow strips of strong paper into horizontal plaits and if the number is 15—2, have the 13 tucked securely under the second plait. This is the "surprise" we call it—where we can look to see if we are right. Ann thinks learning the subtraction facts "perfectly lovely" she says since we have made this device.

From the Parents' Magazine

"The Future of the Race Marches Forward on the Feet of Little Children"—Phillips Brooks.

Balkan States Closing High Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Bucharest

IT IS a remarkable fact that without any mutual agreement the governments of Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and Rumania have simultaneously begun to apply a measure for closing of secondary schools. In Jugoslavia there is a royal dictatorship, in Rumania a radical democratic government and in Bulgaria a moderate constitutional government, yet they are all reducing the number of state high schools. This is not due to the fact that any of them is opposed o popular education or to the enlightenment of the masses, but because they all see the danger of an overproduction of job-hunting intellectuals. Each government came into power in the name of sweeping reforms and each is convinced that too many people are graduating from the high schools.

Bulgaria was liberated from Turkey a half century ago and at once opened a large number of schools, which created a rapidly growing intelligentsia. Rumania was partially liberated somewhat earlier and also opened schools, though not so many, and not for the masses. However, after the complete unification and liberation of all the Rumanians, 10 years ago, schools were created by hundreds and thousands, and among them many normal schools and high schools. Serbia was freed from the Turks decades before Bulgaria and, although she did not open so many schools, she also has scores of secondary institutions preparing thousands of young people for state jobs.

As a result, in all these countries there are far too many candidates for clerical positions, so that, although the political parties have created far more jobs than the states need, still many diploma holders are left without position and thus without salaries. They are not willing to return to the villages and they cannot find work in the cities. They constitute, therefore, a dissatisfied, restless, unstable group, contributing but little to society. There are too many teachers, engineers, doctors, dentists, lawyers and clerks of every sort. And their number constantly grows.

In order to prevent this overproduction of intellectuals not fitted for useful service the Balkan states are closing some secondary schools. Of course, there is much opposition to this. In Bulgaria and Rumania it is loudly voiced and in Jugoslavia, where no one dares criticize openly, it is whispered in secret. Yet each Government is carrying out its plan and there are fewer high schools in the Balkans this year than last.

Eventually there will be a readjustment. More agricultural, domestic and trade schools will be opened, and the youth will be prepared for more fruitful work. The Balkan countries are not going backward in education, but are preparing to advance along a different and surer road.

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THE HOME FORUM

Through Many Windows

"THE two things to be done with a window," remarks Chesterton, "are to wash it and forget it.'" To forget the transparent panes of the glass, we assume that he means, and not the framed opening which lets in the light and the world beyond. All the more necessary to wash the window if it become clouded over and shut out even a part of the light! Stained glass even of rich design and beauty in itself may only hide what we most need to see.

Every now and then there comes to our house a man who craves the privilege of washing my windows. And of all those who knock at the door to ask for work he appeals to me most. Little does he guess that the window-washer is a wonder-worker. How little does he dream that he offers one of the most resplendent services which one may perform for another. But he wins my instant sympathy and I scarcely know how to turn him away with a refusal, which is more warmly kind than he can understand. I say to him, though not always aloud, "I hope you will find much work today at other houses, and tomorrow, and every day. I hope that people will appreciate what you offer to do for them. I hope they will want to keep their windows clean and bright. I envy the opportunity which you have—to reveal the world more luminously to many."

It is because I am so fortunate in the possession of visible windows that I feel them to be so important. From the spot where I pass most of my waking hours and where I write at this moment I look through the most alluring frame which you can imagine. Or rather I should say two frames, each a window of the spacious old-fashioned kind through which I gaze out upon the world. The one incloses the picture of a deep valley all aflame with autumn; the other of a gently sloping hill crowned with dark evergreens eternally etching the sky. Who would not be made glad by the presence of one such masterpiece, not fixed on canvas but rooted in the living earth and rising toward the sea of the changing clouds? Twice happy then am I in possession of the two masterpieces. And all merely because of this corner of mine whose walls are so generously opened to the worlds of the South and the West.

Imagine a room without windows! What a prison it would be! "Four walls do not a prison make," observes the poet, but four walls without windows—! And before the solid walls of human dwellings were broken through in some far-off dim past? Only very primitive man could ever have been content with these walls. Long before the dawn of historic times the momentous discovery of the window had been achieved. The "eye of the wind," in the naïvely shrewd picture of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, pierced the rude huts of the northern lands. But they must endure the wind's sharp eye, for they must have the light, too. Which reveals the important fact that they had not yet discovered a suitable transparent covering which would admit the eye of the sun and shut out the too inquisitive eye of the wind. Among the early civilizations of the south around the Mediterranean, however, translucent panes of thin sheets of marble or alabaster had begun to solve the problem. Gradually glass itself as the most satisfactory medium became perfected in the ancient days of Rome. But it was costly. And it could be made only in the smallest sizes of panes. Nor did invention find a way to expand the panes until the last century. As we think of the typical casements of England and the little squares of American windows we remember how recently we have learned to make the large expanses of glass cheap enough for all.

May we not see in the evolution of the window some reflection of human progress itself? As we demand ever-widening outlooks must we not build our very houses with constantly larger outlet for the questing eye unobstructed even by the opaque strips of wood or lead which broke up the older windows into smaller parts? The magic casement may open upon all manner of marvels but it does not afford the free sweep of all beyond.

Or so at least think I as I delight in these unbroken vistas of mine. If I were sitting in an empty chamber I should be rich indeed. But the frames of my windows have what is to me the ideal setting. On both sides of both pictures rise solid shelves of books almost to the very ceiling. I look out upon the world framed in walls of books, and I know not which holds the greater charm—the picture or the frame. Certainly the one would be incomplete without the other. As I look at the picture my eyes stray constantly to the frame and I cannot look long at my cherished shelves without turning to the vistas beyond.

Yet, these frames themselves are nothing less than windows through which I look upon many other pictures. If I have a thousand volumes, have I not a thousand windows? All windows whose expanse is boundless? On this side, windows of history through which I look upon the pageant of humanity making its slow journey through the centuries. And often the spectacle seems like the ceaseless succession of scenes in a drama whose actors number uncounted millions. Much of this window is opaque and some of it is clouded. Nor does it form a single expanse, for it is broken, too, in many places. But there is a whole army of workers patiently at work making the window less clouded and piecing together the broken panes. The men we call historians.

On the other side are the windows of the world's literature through which I look upon human experience as other men have seen it. Here too the glass is beclouded with error of many kinds, with many imperfections, many a break. But how luminous withal! The image of human thought and feeling, of his view of the world about him and of his destiny—touched with what light and beauty!

Then over beyond, the windows of the natural sciences and mathematics, upon whose darker surfaces so many are laboring to make them bright. Even the most formal textbook of chemistry or physics or astronomy is one of the most dazzlingly brilliant windows in the world.

So even the walls which frame my windows are themselves so many transparent openings. Truly the man who has a library lives in a glass house! But the twofold question he must ask, that I must ask constantly is,—How clear are these windows and how clearly can I see through them? Well, these are large questions! If we could answer them we should be far advanced on the road to wisdom.

And thus it is that we must use various windows of literature, of history, of all art and knowledge to compare with the one through which we are gazing most intently. Some windows of painting or poetry are so richly adorned that they resemble stained glass, presenting a lovely design in themselves but only obscuring or distorting the scene which should reveal itself through them. Then do we need to replace the colored panes with some clear window through which the light may flow in all freedom and abundance. If only we can know the best window when we see it!

If only I could be as sure of the myriad scenes which I view through the windows of these books of mine as I am of those vistas of valley and hill now tinted in November scarlet. How easy to make the glass in these spacious panes clear and shiny! And how easy to look through them with assured delight! How often, in contrast, am I disappointed in those imperfect views of the world which I see through the invisible windows all around my walls! Yet I think I would not part with them. For they do represent the craftsmanship of some honestly striving maker of windows. And to each one of these am I grateful even as he has labored honestly according to the light given him.

P. K.

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DER HERHOLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Colorado Pastel

Now come tranquil sunny days when an amber glow rests on the wide sagebrush-covered plain, the brown foothills, the wind-swept mesas, and the steely-blue Rockies. Indian summer days are here when a breeze, tenderly warm, blows up from the southland and the wide gray countryside basks in a comfortable heat which is suggestive of late spring weather.

Along the horizon a haze hangs close to the earth and seems to become darker as the day advances. It is a strange vapor which appears in late October or early in November. It is neither cloud nor fog but resembles the smoke from forest fires long since extinguished by late rains and early frosts. It is the mythical smoke from the lodges of many chiefs and warriors who make camp far beyond the rim and whose fires blaze high in the blue sky at sunset.

One can fancy the smell of burning pine and spruce borne down from the western ranges. From the east comes the fragrance of hayfields where the alfalfa has been cut and stacked and the brown moist stubble has been left in the wide meadows.

The vivid autumn colors are passing from the hills and thickets and each day the reds, the gold, and the russet shades give way to quiet gray tinges until the landscape is spread out at the base of the mountains like a sketch in pastel. At daybreak, a dry opal-tinted fog shifts and sways through the canyons and gulches, and this too adds to the color scheme. Through the murkiness of the early morning a light gray jack-rabbit hops into view to be outlined for a moment near a clump of gray-green sage. At midmorning when the fogs have lifted and the sun beats down warmly on corrals and barns, a flock of slate-colored snowbirds fly down to scratch and feed in the hay yards. What cheerful little birds they are and how busy they are twittering and feeding even under the feet of the horses and cows! Snows and cold winds will soon come to the wide gray land, but the little slate-colored juncos will flutter about and sing just as happily as on an Indian summer day.

The days are growing shorter and the afternoon, with its deep azure shadows cupped in every canyon and hollow, comes all too soon. At sundown, a coolness and a winter chill pervade the mountain region, but the rosy afterglow lingers long in the gray sky and gives an effect of cozy warmth to the uplands. The stars come out clear and bright while a pearl-gray twilight steals over the land and thin, mauve outlines tremble across the plain. A round pale moon smiles down through the clump of naked, gray-white cottonwoods beside the ranch house and one recalls Whittier's verse:

"From gold to gray
Our mild sweet day
Of Indian summer fades too soon,
But tenderly
Above the sea
Hangs white and calm, the Hunter's moon."

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Through the Storm. From an Etching by Edmund Blampied.

Camels on the Avenue

Once, even on Lexington Avenue,
I seemed to hear the still dusk speaking—
It was a moment when all iron creaking,
All thrumming steel, all men and women too
Had passed. Amazingly down the empty street
There came two camels, stepping softly,
Stepping over the stone as deftly
As it were sand that rustled under their feet.
Gaunt beasts, with their birdlike necks and tall, tufted backs,
Out of a land where nightfall is full of lovely,
Waving horizontals, oh, how gravely
They passed these vertical buildings, between the straight steel tracks.

—WINIFRED WELLES, in "This Delicate Love."

Albrecht Dürer

"If there was anything in this man resembling a fault," said Melancthon of Dürer, "it was his inexhaustible industry and the severe self-criticism carried to the point of injustice to which he subjected his work." This is not nonsense: Dürer is one of the very few great artists of whom it may be said that their craftsmanship was nearly too much for their genius. It is certainly true that the popular esteem for Dürer in this country—for the Hare and the Praying Hands of the Old Man of Antwerp—is as much founded on his manual dexterity as on his powers of mind or emotion. The British public dearly loves an imitation. . . . There is a strong element of this imitation business in Dürer. . . .

On the one hand he was the Gothic craftsman, humble, patient, painstaking, the greatest engraver of all times; on the other he was the intellectual fine gentleman of the Renaissance, versatile in his accomplishments and liberal in his interests. In a famous passage in one of his letters he shows that he himself recognized this duality; that he saw how in Germany he belonged to the old tradition of artist-craftsmen while in Italy he was of the new tradition of culture and intellectuality. . . .

In other words, he blended the high poetry of Italy with the intimate human prose of the North.—ANTHONY BERTRAM, in "Albrecht Dürer" (The World's Masters).

A Rare Find

Once when under heavy storm-cloud darkness
Idly and despairingly I sighed,
And it seemed as if beyond yon hilltop
Silent laid the future, threateningly
Taking dire aim at happiness,—
Dovelike fluttered in my little daughter,
With a message from her hometown, Happyland.

"Oh, see, Papa, what I found upon the parkway!"
"Little fairy, with the eyes like sky in springtime,
Freshet-like your words caress and soothe me;
Lifting weights from off the heart so heavy,
And the iron clasp of silence loosing.
Let me see, then, this your newest wonder;
Is it possibly a penny? Or, yet, an insect rare?"
Then, gleaming on the palm of that small hand
I see a little piece of colored glass.
With eagerness she counsels, "Just look through it,
And with rainbow-colored rims you see
Everything around you multiplied.
Is it not lovely?" "Yes, my dear beloved!
Safely will I harbor this rare treasure."

To this day this find lies on my desk here;
Frequently I raise it to my eyes,
And see all things take on colored edges,
While through this enchanted little window
I gaze into childhood's Happyland.

—WILHELM VÖLKEL, in *Der Türmer*. Translated by E. M. CORDSEN.

THIS spirited print by Mr. Edmund Blampied reminds one of an etching by Zorn with a similar title and subject. In both, the exceptional skill of their makers is strikingly apparent, and yet there is a marked difference in the conception and handling of the subject. One is tempted to call the manner of the brilliant Swede more "refined," his line, though sketchy, is thinner and more sustained, his print is perhaps more of a complete little picture. On the other hand, it lacks the inimitable humor of Blampied's horses; of the man one catches only a glimpse, but the three dash along with a will, the black horse and the white horse, as this artist likes to pair them. The umbrella is a quite lovely idea—one is almost tempted to say invention, for one wonders at a farm hand being thus equipped. Perhaps it is a custom peculiar to the Channel Islands.

But how suggestive of form and movement is Blampied's light and happy treatment! Few handle their needle with more subtle and yet expressive ease than he.

Meadow Sweet

On a barren corner of the wooded highland looking inland stood grey topless ruins set in nettles and rank grass-blades. Richard mechanically sat down on the crumbling flints to rest, and listened to the panting of the dog. Sprinkled at his feet were emerald lights: hundreds of glow-worms studded the dark dry ground.

He sat and eyed them, thinking not at all. . . . He sat as a part of the ruins, and the moon turned his shadow Westward from the South. Overhead, as she declined, long ripples of silver cloud were imperceptibly stealing toward her. They were the van of a tempest. He did not observe them or the leaves beginning to chatter. When he again pursued his course with his face to the Rhine, a huge mountain appeared to rise sheer over him, and he had it in his mind to scale it. He got no nearer to the base of it for all his vigorous outstepping. The ground began to dip; he lost sight of the sky. Then heavy thunder-drops struck his cheek, the leaves were singing, the earth breathed, it was black before him and behind. All at once the thunder spoke. The mountain he had marked was bursting over him. . . .

Keeping in motion, he was scarcely conscious of the wet, and the grateful breath of the weeds was refreshing. Suddenly he stopped short, lifting a curious nostril. He fancied he smelt meadow-sweet. He had never seen the flower in Rhineland—never thought of it; and it would hardly be met with in a forest. He was sure he smelt it fresh in dews. His little companion wagged a miserable wet tail some way in advance. He went on slowly, thinking indistinctly. After two or three steps he stooped and stretched out his hand to feel for the flower, having, he knew not why, a strong wish to verify its growth there. Groping about, his hand encountered something warm that started at his touch, and he, with the instinct we have, seized it, and lifted it to look at it. The creature was very small, evidently quite young. Richard's eyes, now accustomed to the darkness, were able to discern it for what it was, a tiny leveret, and he supposed that the dog had probably frightened its dam just before he found it. He put the little thing on one hand in his breast, and stepped out rapidly as before. —GEORGE MEREDITH, in "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel."

Die Unveränderlichkeit Gottes

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

UEBERALL in der Heiligen Schrift lesen wir die immer wiederkehrende tröstliche Erklärung, daß Gott unveränderlich sei. Der Psalmist versichert, daß Gott bleiben werde, wenngleich die Erde vergehe. Durch den Mund des Propheten Maleachi hören wir Gott sagen: „Ich bin der Herr und wandle mich nicht", und in herrlicher Weise beschreibt Jakobus Gott als „den Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis". Dennoch scheint dem menschlichen Sinn Wechsel nicht nur unvermeidlich sondern oft sogar wünschenswert. Die Menschen suchen fortwährend andere Beschäftigung, Luftveränderung, andere Umgebung; aber die Tatsache bleibt bestehen, daß, wenn sie sich die Unveränderlichkeit Gottes zunutze machten, es nur einer Änderung bedürfte, nämlich der Änderung ihrer Vorstellung von Ihm. Denn bisher haben sie sich Gott vielleicht als einen verherrlichten Sterblichen vorgestellt, der Seine Kinder segnet und ihnen flucht, obwohl Christus Jesus seinen Nachfolgern versicherte, daß Gott gut ist.

Der ernste Bibelforscher muß zu der Überzeugung kommen, daß alle sogenannten Wunder von den Tagen der alten Propheten bis zur Zeit Christi Jesu und seiner Jünger auf einem Grund-Prinzip beruhen; und heutzutage enthüllt die Christliche Wissenschaft den Menschen die Wahrheit, daß dieses unwandelbare göttliche Prinzip Gott war und ist. Selbst der menschliche Sinn anerkennt gewisse Grundtatsachen als unveränderlich, und diese Tatsache wird ohne Einwand angenommen. Wenn ein Musiker falsch spielt, glauben wir nicht, daß der Fehler an dem der Musik zugrunde liegenden Gesetz liege, sondern wir erkennen, daß der Musiker die Regeln der Musik nicht versteht. Eine fehlerhafte Berechnung läßt uns nicht an der Unwandelbarkeit des Zahlengesetzes zweifeln; denn wir wissen, daß der Rechner sich irrte, weil er nicht genügend verstand. Ebenso verhält es sich mit dem göttlichen Prinzip, das Gott ist. Trotz aller Fehler, die die Sterblichen infolge ihres falschen Begriffs von Ihm gemacht haben, bleibt Er immerdar derselbe.

Auf Seite 312 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, lesen wir: „Die Sterblichen bemühen sich zu glauben, ohne Wahrheit zu verstehen; und doch ist Gott Wahrheit. Die Sterblichen behaupten, der Tod sei unvermeidlich; aber das ewige Prinzip des Menschen ist immergenwärtiges Leben. Die Sterblichen glauben an einen endlichen, persönlichen Gott, wo doch Gott unendliche Liebe ist, die nicht anders als unbegrenzt sein kann". Die Wahrheit, das Leben und die Liebe bilden also den unveränderlichen Gott, das unwandelbare göttliche Prinzip.

Mose bewies die Unveränderlichkeit des göttlichen Prinzips; denn seinem Glauben und seinem Verständnis entsprechend wurden die Wellen zu Schutzmauern, und ein Wolkenschild trat zwischen das Volk Gottes und den Feind. Danach bewahrte die göttliche Liebe sie auf ihren Wüstenwanderungen. Trotz der schlimmen Nachrichten, die die ungläubigen Kundschafter aus dem Lande Kanaan brachten, änderte sich die Wahrheit nicht; denn dieses Land war immer noch das verheißene Land, das gelobte Land, das Gott für sie ausersehen hatte.

Elia bewies die Unveränderlichkeit des göttlichen Prinzips; denn während der Teurung wurde er von Gott erhalten, und er und Elisa erweckten die Toten zum Leben. David und Daniel bewiesen Gottes unwandelbare Liebe und Macht, David durch seinen Sieg über Goliath und Daniel dadurch, daß er sich in der Löwengrube der Furcht überlegen zeigte. Die Jahrhunderte, die zwischen diesen Propheten und dem Kommen Christi Jesu vergingen, änderten das feststehende Prinzip, das Gott ist, nicht; denn wiederholt bewies der Meister durch seine mächtigen Werke, daß die Kraft der Wahrheit, des Lebens und der Liebe immer zur Verfügung steht.

Jahrhunderte später bewies Mary Baker Eddy dieselbe geistige Tatsache; denn sie erweckte die Sterbenden zum Leben, heilte die Kranken, wandelte die Sünder um, und unter Gottes Führung erläuterte sie schließlich folgerichtig und klar dieses unveränderliche Prinzip, damit alle, die wollen, es verstehen lernen und seine heilende Kraft auf jeden Zustand des menschlichen Lebens anwenden können.

Durch Verstehenlernen der Bibel und des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs erbringen heutzutage Hunderttausende von Männern und Frauen sich selber den Beweis, daß Gott, derselbe gestern, heute und immerdar, das unwandelbare Gute ist; und wenn sie den wahren Begriff von Ihm erlangen, müssen sie unausbleiblich entdecken, daß sich ihr Begriff vom Menschen vollständig geändert hat. Wenn Gott das unveränderliche göttliche Prinzip alles wahren Seins ist, wie steht es dann mit dem zu Seinem Bilde geschaffenen Menschen, der Idee dieses Prinzips? Das Bild und Gleichnis der Wahrheit muß immerdar wahrhaft sein; daher kann es keine Sünde, keinen Irrtum—das Gegenteil der Wahrheit—bekunden. Das Ebenbild der Liebe muß immer lieblich, liebevoll und liebenswert sein; daher gehört Krankheit, die keine dieser Eigenschaften ausdrückt, nicht zum wirklichen Menschen. Das Bild oder die Idee des ewigen Lebens muß ewig leben; der sogenannte Tod verliert daher seinen Schrecken für alle, die diese Tatsache erkennen.

Da wir nun an den unwandelbaren Zusammenhang der Zahlen und der Gesetze der Musik glauben, wieviel größer sollte unser Glaube sein, wenn es sich um das göttliche Prinzip des wirklichen Seins, das Gott ist, handelt! Wenden wir uns also unerschütterlich an unsern unveränderlichen Gott, indem wir unser ganzes Denken und Handeln auf den wahren Begriff von Ihm gründen und uns gläubig auf Ihn verlassen! Dieser köstliche Glaube wird sich zum geistigen Verständnis erheben; und wir werden dann entdecken, daß wir Gottes Unveränderlichkeit in beständiger Harmonie, Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt zum Ausdruck bringen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Unchangeableness of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the Scriptures we find many comforting declarations as to the unchangeableness of God. The Psalmist affirms that though the earth may pass away God will remain the same. Malachi speaks of God as saying, "I am the Lord, I change not;" and James beautifully describes God as "the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Yet to human sense change seems not only inevitable, but often something to be desired. Change of work, change of air, change of environment, are continually sought after; but the fact remains that if men would avail themselves of the unchangeableness of God, only one change is necessary, and that is a change of their concept of Him; for hitherto they may have conceived of God as a magnified mortal, sending both blessing and cursing upon His children; and this although Christ Jesus assured his followers that God is good.

The earnest student of the Bible must be convinced that one fundamental Principle underlies all the so-called miracles, from the time of the ancient prophets down to the days of Christ Jesus and his apostles; and today Christian Science is unfolding to humanity the truth that God was and is this invariable divine Principle. Even to human sense certain fundamentals are recognized as invariable, and this fact is implicitly accepted. When a musician plays incorrectly, we do not suppose that the basic law of music has a flaw in it. Instead, we recognize that the musician lacks understanding of the rules of music. When a wrong calculation is made, it does not cause us any anxiety as to the invariability of the law of numbers, for we are aware that insufficient knowledge on the arithmetician's part has caused him to err. So is it with divine Principle, which is God. In spite of all the mistakes mortals have made through their wrong concept of Him, He remains forever the same.

On page 312 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we read: "Mortals try to believe without understanding Truth; yet God *is* Truth. Mortals claim that death is inevitable; but man's eternal Principle is ever-present Life. Mortals believe in a finite personal God; while God is infinite Love, which must be unlimited." Truth, Life, and Love, then, constitute the unchangeable God, invariable divine Principle.

Moses proved divine Principle to be invariable, for in response to his faith and understanding the waters became walls of protection and a cloudy shield appeared between God's people and the enemy. Afterwards, divine Love sustained them during their wilderness wanderings. In spite of the evil reports brought by the unfaithful spies about the land of Canaan, Truth did not change, for that land was still the promised land, the blessed land of God's providing.

Elijah proved divine Principle to be unchangeable, for during the famine he was sustained by God; and both he and Elisha raised the dead to life. David by his conquest over Goliath, and Daniel by his superiority to fear in the lions' den, proved God's unchanging love and power. The centuries which passed between these prophets and the advent of Christ Jesus did not change the fixed Principle, which is God; for over and over again the Master proved, by his mighty works, the ever available power of Truth, Life, and Love.

Centuries later, Mary Baker Eddy demonstrated the same spiritual fact; for she raised the dying to life, healed the sick, reformed the sinner; and finally, under God's guidance, she logically and clearly elucidated this invariable Principle, so that all who so desire may gain an understanding of it, and bring its healing power to bear upon every phase and condition of human experience.

Today hundreds of thousands of men and women, through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, are proving for themselves that God is unchangeable good, the same yesterday, today, and forever; and as they gain the true concept of Him they cannot help finding their concept of man entirely changed. If God is the invariable divine Principle of all true being, what of man, the idea of this Principle, made in His likeness? The image and likeness of Truth must be eternally truthful; therefore he cannot manifest sin or error, which is the opposite of Truth. The likeness of Love must always be lovely, loving, and lovable; therefore sickness, which expresses none of these qualities, is foreign to the real man. The image or idea of eternal Life must be eternally living; and thus so-called death loses its terror for all who realize this fact.

As we have faith in the unchanging relationship of numbers and the laws of music, how much more should our faith abound when it comes to the divine Principle of real being, which is God! Let us, then, turn steadfastly to our unchangeable God, basing all our thoughts and acts upon the true concept of Him and relying faithfully on Him; and this precious faith will rise to spiritual understanding, so that we shall find ourselves expressing God's unchangeableness in continual harmony, health, and prosperity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sun on Water

The sun's reflected dance is in the room
Shining upon the ceiling and the walls.
Before the house the water laves
The grass in happy, happy waves.
Flashing the love-song of its light
Into the dreariness of the gloom.
Upon my heart its gladness falls
And wearied thought again is bright.

FLORENCE ANDERSON.

Where Delius Saw Musically

The Solano grove, where Delius settled, was an old Spanish plantation of some hundred and twenty acres on the edge of virgin forest. There was a little wooden house on a bluff, overlooking the broad St. John's River, and there he lived alone for three months without seeing a single human being, white or black. . . . It was at this time that Delius first saw clearly where his . . . work lay. His vision was no longer blurred by the artificialities of modern life. In his solitary communion with nature he had found himself and realized that he could trust his own intuition against others' reason. He was, however, rash enough to write triumphantly to his father and tell him that he had now quite definitely made up his mind to devote himself to music. This announcement was interpreted by the old man as another change of front on the part of the young scapegrace, who never seemed to be . . . able to stick to any work he put his hand to. The result was that the orange-grove was promptly purchased outright with a view to preventing further vacillation. Sundry Negroes were then requisitioned to attend to the oranges, while the young owner of the plantation continued to revel in the natural beauties of his surroundings, which were of no mean order. Palm trees abounded, and in the forest there were immense magnolias, forty or fifty feet high, whose heavy fragrance, mingled with that of the orange blossom, floated across the river, so that one could sniff it in mid-stream more than two miles from either bank. The Shaddock—or grape-fruit—grew wild, and quantities of the fruit lay rotting under the trees. On the higher ground were dense pine-woods, and in the swamps and marshes, which extended for many miles away to the west, grew the hibiscus, yellow-bell jasmine and trumpet-flowers in wild profusion. . . .

Delius speaks with admiration of the musical instincts of the Negroes, who worked on his plantation. One of them possessed the astonishing faculty of whistling passages in thirds, and all took keen delight in singing. It is unlikely that any of them had ever heard any music other than their own traditional songs, yet when these were sung in chorus inner parts would be improvised with extraordinary taste and skill. Their harmony was not that of the hymn-book—with which such Negro melodies as have been published are almost invariably associated—but something far more rich and strange which aroused the enthusiasm of Delius.—From "Frederick Delius," by PHILIP HESELTINE.

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MIDDLE WEST PLANS TO PUSH ITS INTERESTS

To Centralize in Next Congress on Uniting Rail and Barge Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Inland waterway advocates of the middle West are preparing to bring up their heavy artillery in the next Congress to procure legislation to effectuate closer relations between rail and barge commerce, with the aim of securing maximum economic development of this great agricultural and industrial empire.

The proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Association's annual convention here this week have made it plain that the waterways boosters realize the necessity of further action to obtain the fullest possible cooperation between rail and water carriers before the deepened river channels will begin to perform the service of which they are capable. Voluntary co-operation between the railroads and barge lines is the goal of the idealists, but, lacking that, further compulsion is to be sought through new laws.

Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the board of the Inland Waterways Corporation, which manages the Federal Barge Lines on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers, said the most essential condition for success of a common carrier by water is "hearty co-operation between rail lines and water lines, free interchange of freight between rail and water, with a division of accruing revenue for a joint haul such that both rail and water lines may receive a living revenue."

Legislation to prevent railroads from rate-cutting in competition with water transportation and "pyramiding rates in other parts of the country," will be asked of Congress. E. E. Denison (R.), Representative from Illinois, told the association he would sponsor such laws, adding that he plans to ask for a federal rate commission to investigate the entire rail rate structure. Mr. Denison is joint author of the Denison-Deneen law, which requires railroads to make through rail-water-rail freight rates, intended to serve the great hinterland as well as the cities along the 9000-mile river system.

Sixty per cent of this system has now been completed, it was stated by William E. Hull (R.), Representative from Illinois in the National House. He urged completion of the system within the next four years, resulting in saving the farmers millions of dollars in freight charges. To permit the barges to travel over the entire system, Mr. Hull said there yet remains to be completed the following:

Mississippi River, from St. Paul to the mouth of the Illinois River, Grafton, 6-foot channel, $2,500,000.

Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Illinois River to St. Louis, ton, 9-foot channel, $2,250,000.

Illinois River, from Utica to Grafton, 9-foot channel, $2,250,000.

Intracoastal canal, from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, Tex., nine-foot channel, $16,000,000.

Missouri River, from St. Louis to Kansas City, six-foot channel, $17,-500,000.

Missouri River, from Kansas City to Sioux City, Ia., six-foot channel, $54,000,000. Total, $93,750,000.

Throughout the convention there was the demand that the system be standardized to a nine-foot navigation stage, in order to permit large and heavily laden barges to reach any river city without breaking cargo. William R. Dawes, Chicago, president of the association, gave this as a goal, together with adequate terminal facilities, upbuilding of the Mississippi-Warrior barge lines so that private capital may take them over, encouragement of ocean service operating under the United States flag and full co-operation with the Administration's waterway program.

Mr. Dawes warned that while there is reason for optimism, it is also true that never before have the forces against the program for the development of inland waterways in the West been more grimly determined.

Denmark to Tackle Its Film Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Danish State Marketing Committee, which is at present busy in the interest of the Danish fishing industry, will next tackle the problem of restoring the Danish film industry to the leading position it occupied before the war. Denmark did then a large export trade in exceptionally good films, which also more than held their own on the home market. But this industry was badly mismanaged by speculators and others, large sums of money were lost, and the Danish film industry, so to speak, ceased to exist.

A serious and comprehensive effort will now be made by the State Marketing Board to revive the Danish film industry, to create a home demand for its products, and at the same time attain its former position on the foreign market. Denmark boasts a number of admirable actors and actresses, and as producers of films several houses have earned a high class reputation abroad.

There is also another movement on foot with a view to improving the nature of the films produced in Copenhagen and of creating new artistic films through the medium of the "experimental film stage." This concern shows films considered too artistic to be taken up by ordinary cinemas. Negotiations have been proceeding with the Russian expert Pudofkin regarding the creation of a great international "culture film," which will be staged under the control of the Danish professor, Ebbe Neergaard.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND GIVEN TO POLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—In conjunction with the celebrations for the reception of the Polish President in Novogrodek, the municipal council of that town, composed of representatives of Polish, white Russian, Tartar and Jewish nationalities, unanimously resolved to present to the President a scholarship fund collected from voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants of Novogrodek.

The scholarship is to be called the Polish President's scholarship, and is to be given (according to his consent) to the son of the poorest workman in the factories of Chorzow who wishes to specialize in higher studies.

Copenhagen Builds to House Homeless

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Unusual activity prevails in the building world in Copenhagen, its outlying districts and the country generally, according to official statistics now made available.

There were on July 1 5205 residences (mostly flats) in the course of construction in Copenhagen and the adjoining Gentofte and Frederiksberg municipalities. Of these 1178 were being built for municipal account of which some 15 per cent were calculated for well-situated families and not for the working classes. The number of privately built residences and flats under construction was twice as great as a year ago, and was, in fact, the largest for 20 years. Very few of the privately built houses are constructed with the assistance of public loans while the reverse is the case with the activities of the building societies.

In spite of the lively building, however, there are still a number, albeit a decreasing number, of homeless people in Copenhagen, 1656 families number 7458 persons, for whom the municipality has to find housing accommodation.

FILM SYNCHRONIZER INVENTED BY SPANIARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—A new synchronizer combining a disc with a loudspeaker and film by means of an electric contrivance, has been invented by a Spaniard, Don Luis Ayuso. The great advantage claimed for this invention is its cheapness, as it would cost only about one-fifth that of apparatus at present on the market.

The inventor is negotiating with British and French firms and a company has been formed in Spain to work the invention in this country as well as Portugal, South America and the Portuguese colonies.

PURE ELECTIONS POSSIBLE, SAYS CHICAGO LEAGUE

Enfranchisement of Women Has Done Much to Reduce Fraud and Rowdyism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—It is entirely feasible and practicable to set up an election system under which honesty of elections will be assured, even in a spoils-ridden and boss-controlled community, the National Municipal League in session here was told by its committee on a model election system.

"The enfranchisement of women and the passing of the open saloon have done much to do away with the violence, rowdyism and gross frauds which once dominated the polls," the committee found. "Elections have already become respectable, except for a few communities. They must now be made unquestionably honest and accurate."

The chairman of the committee is Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, who saw practical politics as a Chicago alderman and ran twice for Mayor. Professor Merriam is a former president of the American Political Science Association. Prof. Joseph P. Harris of the University of Wisconsin is secretary.

First the model election committee devoted itself to the case for election reform. It declared there is probably no phase of public administration which is today as badly handled as the conduct of elections. It reported that the belief that election frauds are still relatively widespread was supported by much evidence. There can be no doubt, it added, that many political machines maintain their control over the Government through their control of the election machinery.

Placing of Election Machinery

"Unquestionably the fundamental election reform," as pointed out by the model election inquiry, "is to remove the administration from control by those who would profit by election frauds and sharp practices.

"As a general proposition the placing of the election machinery in the hands of the party organizations is essentially unsound and produces bad results everywhere from time to time. Common sense would dictate that the bitter partisan whose job may depend on the outcome of an election should have no hand in the administration."

Government Improvement

The National Municipal League is meeting here as part of the "national conference on improving government." Other bodies coming to the conference by holding their annual meetings simultaneously, are the Governmental Research Association, the National Association of Civic Secretaries, and the Proportional Representation League. The conference is sponsored by a number of civic organizations and the two big local universities.

Under "Achievements of the past year," W. P. Lovett, secretary of the Detroit Citizens' League, said that Detroit had surprised itself at its election this month by exchanging a "beer glass for a bowl, said bowl containing milk or any non-intoxicating drink." The election of Judge Charles Bowles as Mayor he attributed in part to sentiment for a vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and elimination of blind pigs.

"It was the votes of women who resented open town conditions in recent years that made the basis of the Bowles campaign," Mr. Lovett said. "Of the 252,000 votes cast, more than one-third were polled by women. One reason for the defeat of the previous Mayor was dissatisfaction with conditions as to enforcement of the prohibition law, many citizens believing that a more vigorous policy by police and courts would tend to refute illegal sales of liquor. Judge Bowles pledged a change in the office of police commissioner, in order that the entire police department might be reorganized in the interest of greater efficiency and law enforcement."

Work of Fact Finding

Mr. Lovett spoke at a meeting of the National Association of Civic Secretaries at which he presided.

The highly important work of fact finding in municipal affairs, which is now being conducted by more than a dozen civic research bureaus in as many cities, was considered at the meeting of the Government Research Association. The question of the relationship of a bureau of municipal research to other citizens' organizations was considered. William C. Beyer, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia, gave this answer:

"A research bureau should consider itself at the service of the entire community, and should stand ready to supply information and advice within its field to any official, citizen, or citizens' organization that comes to it for help; but it should enter into no relationship with any organization that would prejudice its standing before the public as an impartial and trustworthy fact-finding and fact-disseminating institution."

Public Administration

The formation of a national association of professionals in the field of public administration was recommended by John B. Blandford Jr., director of the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research. He suggested it be called the American Institute or Society of Public Administration and that it function much as other professional organizations do. City managers as a group would be the source from which the nucleus of the new organization would be drawn.

In making this proposal to the Governmental Research Association, Mr. Blandford said that in the conference meeting here two different functions were to be distinguished, public administration and political reform. He felt the best results could be obtained by an according realignment. If the professionals segregated themselves, he suggested their organization initiate and sponsor research projects, publish a magazine and reports and avoid being involved in movements for political reform, but rather foster a reputation for professional expertness in administration.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WITH the North Atlantic Passenger Conference about to make rulings on first class rates on various ships which may cause an upward revision of the prevailing rates, the following table presents a comparative picture of the present minimum first class fares, winter and summer. These have been gathered from the rate sheets of the several lines and are not guaranteed, but they include the published minimum charges on all ships of 25,000 tons and more engaged in regular service between New York and European destinations.

The vessels are "rated" in the varying groups, based upon speed, size, luxury, modernity and other features. The several Italian lines are placed in a separate classification because of their somewhat longer runs to Mediterranean ports than the vessels plying to Channel ports.

The minimum first class rates follow:

Ton'ge	Ship and Line	Min. Rate Win'r	Sum'r
51,665	Bremen, N. G. L..	$275.50	$305
51,665	Europa, N. G. L....	275.50	305
59,957	Leviathan, U. S....	272.50	300
56,551	Majestic, W. S.	272.50	300
52,226	Berengaria, Cun. ..	267.50	295
46,439	Olympic, W. S.	267.50	295
45,647	Aquitania, Cun. ...	267.50	295
42,000	Ile de France, Fr...	267.50	295
26,704	Mauretania, Cun. ..	262.50	290
26,558	Paris, Fr.	252.50	280
24,356	Homeric, W. S.	245	270.50
22,354	Columbus, N. G. L..	242.50	268
30,000	Statendam, Hol.-Am.	227.50	250
24,829	France, Fr.	227.50	250
27,000	Belgenland, R. S....	222.50	245
35,000	Augustus, N. G. L..	250	275
22,000	Roma, N. G. L.....	250	275
24,000	Saturnia, Cos.	250	275
24,000	Vulcania, Cos.	250	275
26,000	Conte Grande, L. S.	250	275
24,416	Conte Biancamano, L. S.	250	275

New Ship

The Santa Clara, new turbo-electric ship of the Grace Line, is to be launched shortly at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., and will be ready for service next spring. She is to operate in the line's New York-West Coast of South America run with the two motorships recently completed for this service. The Santa Clara was the first vessel to be built exclusively for foreign trade under the terms of the Merchant Marine Act of 1927, by which builders of American-flag ships could obtain loans up to 75 per cent of their cost.

She is 504 feet in length, will displace 16,000 tons and will accommodate 170 first class passengers. The ship is to have a speed of at least 18 knots.

Improvements to Pacific Ship

The Los Angeles Steamship Company will spend $100,000 on the enlarging and redecorating of the dining saloon of the steamship City of Los Angeles, flagship of the fleet of white ships plying between Los Angeles and Honolulu. The vessel is at present on a cruise around South America and the work will be done expeditiously upon her return so that she may resume regular service to Hawaii Jan. 2. The Italian Renaissance style will be followed, as in that of the City of Honolulu, which operates in the same run.

Canadian Traffic

There are now 50 steamship companies carrying Canadian products to world ports from Vancouver, B. C., the Canadian National Railways recently computed. The trade through the port aggregated $260,000,000 last year. On the other coast of Canada, the railroad reported, its new steamship Lady Somers came into Montreal recently with a load of bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pimientoes, cocoanuts and other West Indies products, brought direct to the St. Lawrence in a Canadian ship.

N. Y. K. Line

With inauguration of its new motorship Asama Maru in transpacific service, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line has adopted a monthly letter to be sent to its agents, the first issue of which calls attention to its present fleet of 148 vessels, aggregating 845,000 gross tons. Its ships visit 28 countries and call at a total of 94 ports.

It then points to the potentialities of developing transpacific travel, as only 15,000 first and second class travelers crossed the Pacific in 1928. The company picks up passengers at Honolulu en route from San Francisco to the Orient.

Steamship Schedules

The Hamburg-American Line will withdraw its cabin ships Thuringia and Westphalia from the New York service next spring and assign them to a South American service, changing their names to General San Martin and General Artigas, respectively. The new motorships St. Louis and Milwaukee replace them in the New York-Cobh-Hamburg run.

Three special sailings of the steamship Algonquin of the Clyde-Mallory Line for November and December have been announced, the vessel to leave New York Nov. 20, Dec. 4 and Dec. 18 for Miami and Galveston. The voyage to Galveston takes six days.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 14

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Roma (12.10 a. m.), N. G. L. for Naples, Genoa, Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, Nov. 15

Bremen (1 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Nov. 16

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; New York, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Lavonia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Saturnia (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste; Statendam (2:05 a. m.), Holland-American, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Nov. 17

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Nov. 20

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu; Taiyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Thursday, Nov. 21

Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York; Sierra, Matson, for Auckland.

Friday, Nov. 22

President Cleveland, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Nov. 23

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Nov. 23

Calawaii, Lasco, for Honolulu; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Monday, Nov. 25

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Nov. 23

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Nov. 15

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Nov. 16

Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; Rochambeau, French, from Havre.

Sunday, Nov. 17

Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Monday, Nov. 18

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Tuesday, Nov. 19

American Legion, Munson, from east coast South America; Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian-American, from Bergen; Essequibo, Pacific, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 20

Arabic, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, Nov. 18

Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

Broken Hill Mines Return £149,381,319

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Addressing a gathering of citizens under the auspices of the Millions Club, a well-known organization of this city which provides a platform for any local resident, or any distinguished visitor who has a message to deliver that will be helpful to Australia in any way, C. J. Emery, chairman of the Mining Managers' Association, delivered an illuminative statement on Broken Hill, the great silver-lead mining area that has been under notice for about 40 years.

"It is the finest metalliferous center in Australia," said Mr. Emery, "and probably one of the finest in the world. From Broken Hill mines 41,543,506 tons of ore have been mined. The men employed in the mines last year averaged 4400. The number of employees has dwindled to about half the number employed in 1913, but that is only in keeping with mining all over Australia. The value of the production of the Broken Hill mines since mining was started there is £149,381,319."

Mr. Emery mentioned incidentally that the value of the coal production of New South Wales (in which state Broken Hill is situated) since coal seams were first opened is £178,835,909.

1,000,000 PORTUGUESE SCATTERED ABROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Although no collective official statement is obtainable, it is calculated that there are about 1,000,000 Portuguese scattered throughout the world, not including those existing in the colonies. Of these, it is said that there are about 700,000 in Brazil.

The official statistics obtained from consular sources differ slightly and are as follows: Portuguese entered Brazil from 1822 to 1929, 1,322,000; Portuguese living in Brazil according to census of 1920, 433,577; Portuguese entering Brazil during last 35 years, 905,000. Discounting 25 per cent for those repatriated (225,000) and 10 per cent for mortality (90,000) there are now in Brazil 589,000.

REPORT TO FORM BASIS OF CODE OF WORLD LAW

League Law Men Complete Pioneering Stage of Big Peace Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A survey of all the subjects of international law has been drawn up by a committee of three jurists appointed by the Council of the League with a view to general codification. In its report, the committee, which consists of Professor Diena (Italy), Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero (Salvador), and Prof. Walther Schucking (Germany), brings under the heading of "Persons in International Law" the following sections:

1. International legal personality.
2. Essential rights and duties of states possessing the quality of persons in international law.
3. The extinction of states.
4. Neutralized states.
5. The League of Nations.

The League is subdivided as follows: (1) Rules of law arising out of the Covenant; (2) rights and duties set up by treaties the execution of which is supervised by the League, particularly as regards minorities, mandates, the World Court and the International Labor Organization.

"Objects of World Law"

Under "Objects of International Law" come territory, inland waters, the territorial sea, and the air space above territory. Then come cognate subjects: Acquisitions and loss of territory, international rivers, straits and canals subject to a special régime, the high seas, nationality of and jurisdiction over vessels. Under this section also come individuals: Nationality, and the legal status of aliens. The first of these will be dealt with by the Hague Conference of 1930 for the Progressive Codification of International Law, and the second is already under consideration by the Economic Committee of the League.

Relations Between States

"Legal Relations Between States" is another heading. This comprises such matters as "Organs of International Relations"—statesmen, diplomatic representatives, consular agents, and international organs. Next come the conditions governing the validity of international conventions. The "Pursuit of Common Interests" deals with communications by sea, land or air, by post, telegraph or radio; the protection of intellectual, cultural, economic, financial, humanitarian, health, labor interests, and legislation, including the administration of justice, whether municipal, maritime, civil, commercial or criminal.

Under "International Disputes" come various means of settling them, such as good offices, mediation, commissions of inquiry and of conciliation, pacific methods of procedure provided by the League Covenant, arbitration and judicial settlement. Under this head are also "means of pacific constraint," such as reprisals. Another section deals with severance of financial and economic relations, and the prohibition of intercourse with the nationals of the covenant-breaking state.

A final part is devoted to the conduct of war on land, sea and air, and lastly neutrality.

TRADE ABUSES PROTESTED

BILOXI, Miss. (AP)—Adopting a code of ethics which condemned commercial bribery, misrepresentation and other trade abuses, the structural steel institute of the United States, meeting here, entered a drastic program of "house cleaning."

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Forthcoming publication of another "Herald of Christian Science," to be issued in the Scandinavian languages, has been announced by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The new publication will appear quarterly, beginning on or about January 1, 1930. It will contain, as far as possible, an equal number of articles on Christian Science in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. Alternate pages will appear in English.

The format will be similar to "Der Herold der Christian Science," which is published monthly in German, and "Le Héraut de Christian Science," which is published each month in French. Der Herold was the first regular foreign language periodical of The Christian Science Publishing Society, appearing in 1903, prior to which articles on Christian Science were printed in foreign language leaflets and pamphlets.

Christian Science literature is now published in 15 languages. The daily article on Christian Science, printed on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor, periodically appears with translations in Danish, Dutch, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, French, German and Yiddish. Pamphlets are published in all of these tongues with the exception of Yiddish; and, in addition, they are printed in Czechoslovakian, Latvian, Polish and Portuguese.

Quarterlies, containing the Christian Science Bible Lessons, are published in French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish with alternate pages in English.

The subscription price of the Scandinavian Herald for one year is $1.00; for six months, 50 cents; for a single issue, 25 cents. Subscriptions will be welcomed by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, any time after October 1, 1929.

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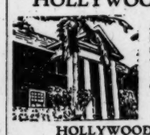

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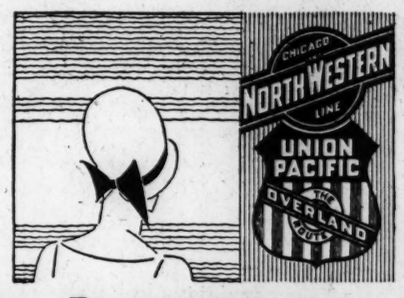

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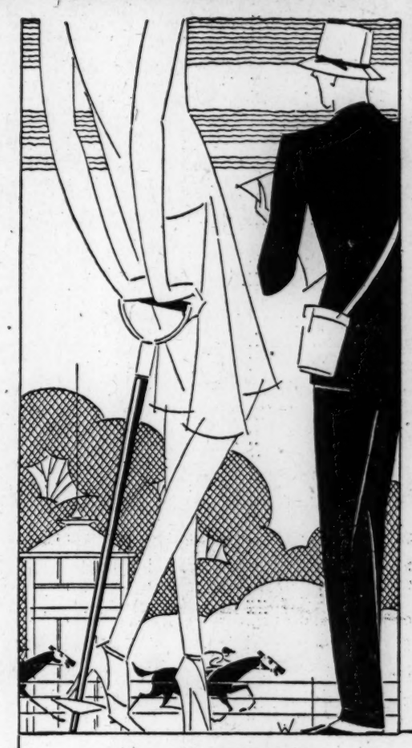

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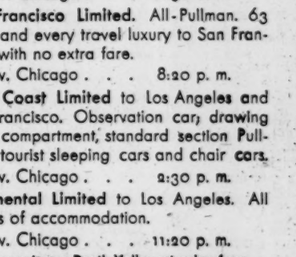

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Visiting: Nassau—Havana—Kingston—Colon (Panama Canal) — San Juan — (Porto Rico).
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Visiting: Port-au-Prince—Colon—Kingston—Havana—Nassau.
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Visiting: Nassau—Havana—Santiago—Kingston—Colon—Cartagena—Curacao—LaGuayra Trinidad—Barbados—Martinique—St. Thomas San Juan—Bermuda.
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2,000,000 Shares an Hour—Rails and Industrials Off 1 to 12 Points

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Little relief from the press of liquidation in the stock market was found today, and, with a considerable increase in volume of trading, new low levels for the year were reached by a large number of stocks.

U. S. Steel bore the brunt of the selling, and sold down to 153½.

Opening sales ranged from 10,000 in the general run of active issues to 50,000 for General Motors, and losses averaged from a fraction to 2 points. A feeble rally followed, but quickly gave way to a fresh wave of liquidation and short selling, the crest of which passed early in the third and final hour of the shortened session.

At the worst, prices were off 5 to 20 points for the leaders, but many of the less active sections suffered only moderately. The volume was close to 6,000,000 shares, bringing the turnover for the year to 1,000,000,000 shares. Bonds were lower.

Along with the weakness in stocks, commodity markets continued their downward trend. Wheat during much of the day was a good 5 cents a bushel lower, and the price of futures now means that farmers at primary markets can no longer obtain so much as $1 a bushel for their product. Cotton, which eminent authorities said a week or so ago was too low, is still lower.

In all probability, both cotton and wheat will decline further unless the stock market firms up. Whatever may be said of stocks, lower prices for cotton and wheat reduce purchasing power of a large section of the country.

Call Money Easier

Although call money was held at 6 per cent, plenty of funds was available at 5½ per cent on the outside. Perhaps the failure of a 5 per cent renewal rate a week or so ago to help the market is holding the rate up now, and with borrowing continuing to decline, it is of less consequence.

The continued liquidation in stocks makes it certain that the week will bring another substantial drop in brokers' loans. Thus, while assets of individuals and institutions represented by shares are dropping in value, the calls on the banks for credit are rapidly diminishing.

This week's statement of reporting member banks in leading cities shows a decline of $433,000,000 in loans on securities and a moderate drop in commercial loans. Meanwhile these banks increased their investments. Member bank borrowings at the Reserve Bank are now $3,000,000 under a year ago.

Foreign exchanges were rather weak today, money rates here having become more stable, and the flood of European liquidation of American shares, which was so important a factor in the September and early October markets, having subsided. In fact, buying by strong European interests on the declines has been reported here and there.

It may be that Europe is taking advantage of the extreme weakness in cotton and wheat to buy for autumn needs at low prices. Such buying would tend to depress the exchanges. Ordinarily sterling, francs, marks and guilders decline at this time of year.

Source of Selling

It is not merely the heavy selling which is depressing Wall Street, but confusion over the probable source of the stock offered. The Street is awash with rumors of selling by institutions which are obliged to raise cash to support their own stocks, or to make good on their underwriting contracts for stocks which are now well below the offering prices.

Undoubtedly a good deal of such selling has been going on, and more of it may have to come, but it can be so regulated that it is unlikely to precipitate anything like the panicky conditions prevailing in October. When the market finally stabilizes, it probably will be found that casualties were less than feared.

Deflation, at long last, seems to have hit the oil industry. Production last week fell off for a daily average of 201,733 barrels, according to the Oil and Gas Journal. That was the largest weekly decline ever recorded. Much of the decline was due to the proratio program of California.

Meanwhile oil prices in California have been restored, and talk of a reduction in mid-continent crude has now subsided. If output does not spring up again, doubtless the present price structure can be maintained; in any event, it is believed that the oil companies are unlikely to cut prices until forced to do so.

Union Pacific's Strength

Announcement has been made that the Union Pacific is planning to retire an early bond issue of $45,000,000 by cash payments. That will, of course, be a tidy sum to go into the reinvestment market. Union Pacific, which derives about half its income from its investments, is about as much a bank as a railroad.

While the market value of its assets has shrunk considerably due to the drop in railroad stocks, there is no question of loss invoved. Union Pacific investments were made years ago at advantageous prices. Meanwhile dividend return has been increasing, the latest addition coming from the higher payment by Chicago & Northwestern.

The regular meeting day for the directors of Southern Pacific will be Thursday. Doubtless hope will rise again in the breasts of the shareholders for a higher dividend. An increase at this time would be the graceful thing for the board to do, but certain conservative members have steadfastly opposed an increase for years.

The price of Southern Pacific probably reflects to some extent the expectation of a higher dividend. With a difference of $2 in the annual dividend rate, there is a spread of only 10 points in the price of Southern Pacific and Southern Railway. Southern Railway pays $8 and closed last night at 128⅛, against a price of 118 for Southern Pacific, with a $6 dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
Dec.	17.00	17.02	16.77	16.77	17.08
Jan.	17.15	17.10	16.92	16.92	17.21
Mar.	17.42	17.45	17.20	17.20	17.51
May	17.70	17.72	17.47	17.47	17.78
July	17.86	17.86	17.67	17.67	17.88
Oct.	17.90	17.90	17.75	17.83	17.98

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	9.17	9.18	9.08	9.08	9.15
Jan	9.20	9.23	9.13	9.14	9.20
Mar	9.32	9.34	9.24	9.24	9.31
May	9.41	9.42	9.33	9.33	9.40
July	9.46	9.48	9.39	9.39	9.45

Spots 9.46, down 4 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 3700.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY INCOME

Nine months' net income of Virginian Railway is equal, after preferred dividends, to $8.82 a share on the 312,715 shares of common, compared with $4.35 a share in the like 1928 period.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 12	Last Nov. 11
57⅞	37½	..	Abitibi	2300	40	39⅝	39⅝	40
88⅝	74	6	Abitibi pf	400	72	70	70	..
159½	65	..	Ab & Straus	200	63	63	63	65
123	59	..	Ab & Str cts	100	59	59	59	63
96	84¾	5	Adams Ex pf	300	85¼	85	85	..
35⅞	20	2	Adams Mill	700	21	20¼	20¼	21⅛
24	22	..	AdamsEx ct	13700	23	22	22	22
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	1000	12	11⅞	11⅞	14¼
119	15	..	Adv Ru pf	200	18	18	18	..
47⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	1500	1	⅞	⅞	1
223¾	80⅝	2	Air Reduc	16900	92⅞	80⅝	80⅝	94⅞
48⅞	25	2¶	Airway El	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
11⅞	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	5400	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
25	5	..	Albany PWP	100	10	10	10	10½
56⅛	18½	..	Alleghany	54600	22⅝	20⅜	20½	22¾
118⅜	95	5½	Alleghany pf	700	96½	93	95	99
354⅜	200	8	Allied Chem	1700	204½	200	201	202
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	400	120½	120¾	120⅜	120½
¾	⅛	..	Allis-Ch rts	2500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
75½	37¼	7	Allis Chal	10800	41¾	38	38½	41¾
30½	28¾	..	Alph P C	1100	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	29
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	6400	21	20	20	21½
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	5100	6¼	5½	5½	6½
73¾	24⅞	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	23½	23½	23½	25
157	86	2¶	Am Bk Note	4900	84¾	80	80	88
65¾	57	3	Am Bk N pf	20	63	63	63	61
20½	8	..	Am Beet S	400	9	9	9	9
76½	28⅞	..	Am Bosch	7500	31⅝	29⅛	29½	32½
62	43⅛	1.60f	Am Brake	1700	44½	43	43	45⅝
126½	116½	7	Am Brake pf	50	117½	116	117½	117
34¾	4⅛	..	Am Br Bov	5000	7⅞	7	7	7¾
104	49¾	..	Am Br Bv pf	60	62¾	60	60	65
184½	99¾	3¶	Am Can	72100	104½	95	96	102
142	136	7	Am Can pf	900	136	136	136	..
106½	73½	6	Am Car & F	4200	79⅞	75	75	82
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	200	114½	114½	114½	114½
95¼	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	600	80	80	80	80¼
81⅝	30½	3	Am Chicle	4700	36½	30½	30¼	37
55	20	1.60¶	Am Com Alco	6000	21¾	20	20	23
47¾	20¼	2	Am En Til	1210	24½	22	22	25
98½	30	..	Am Europe	1200	32	31	31	35
109¼	50	..	Am & FPw	41200	64½	54	55	61
103	36¾	1	Am & FP 2pf	900	88⅝	80¼	80½	89¼
42	19⅜	1	Am Hawaii	1800	21	20	20	..
52¾	29	..	Am Hide pf	300	29½	28¼	28¼	31
54	29	2¶	Am Ice	3700	32¼	31	31½	32⅝
96	86	6	Am Ice pf	200	88	88	88	..
96¾	30	2¶	Am Int Corp	16300	36½	29½	30¼	32½
109¼	50	..	Am La Fr	1400	3¼	2⅞	3	3¼
75	40	..	Am La Fr pf	60	42	40	40	43
136	92	8	Am Loco	3200	95	92	92	96½
81¾	39¼	3	Am Metals	12400	42	39¼	39¼	42⅞
135	107	6	Am Met 6%	100	107	107	107	111⅞
98¼	65	7	Am Mat G pf	20	66	66	66	..
55	16	..	Am Piano pf	110	17⅛	17	17	..
175¾	65	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	6500	72	65	65	75⅛
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
84¾	78⅛	5	Am P&L pf st	200	78	78	78	..
55⅝	28	2.40	Am Radiat	29800	31½	30	30½	31½
64¾	12½	1¶	Am Repub	2100	17⅛	12½	13	17½
144⅝	72	2¶	Am Roll Mill	14600	79½	75	75	79⅝
3	⅝	..	Am Roll M rts	4700	⅝	½	½	⅝
74¾	50	4¶	Am Saf Raz	6400	52	50	51	52
7	⅞	3	Am Seating	6400	22¾	22½	22½	22½
112¼	70	8	Am Ship	400	37⅛	36	36	18¾
130¼	66¾	4	Am Ship Bg	200	72½	70	72½	79⅞
138	130	7	Am Smelt	19000	71¼	66	66⅝	72
79⅞	35¾	3	Am Smelt pf	100	128	128	128	128
114	110	7	Am Stl Fnd	5800	42¼	40¼	40¼	44⅞
55	40	2	Am Stl Fpf	180	110½	110	110	110
94¾	57	..	Am Stores	2200	45	43	43	47⅜
111	100½	7	Am Sugar	7300	60½	58¾	58¾	58
32⅞	17	1	Am Sugar pf	600	100¾	100	100	100½
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&Cab	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
181	120	8	Am Tel&T	45500	209¾	200¼	203	209
112	105¾	7	Am Type	400	129	120	123	135
199	52	1¶	Am Type pf	30	106	105¾	105¾	107¾
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wat W	13100	63	52	52	63
58⅜	19⅞	..	Am Wool	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9
16½	6½	..	Am Wool pf	1500	21½	19⅞	19⅞	21¾
46	30	3	Am Writ ct	1700	6½	5½	5½	6⅝
49½	7¼	..	Am Writ pf	200	30	30	30	36
111¾	55	..	Am Zinc	4600	9¼	7⅞	7⅞	9½
140	75½	..	Am Zinc pf	400	55¾	55	55	60
80	25	2.40	Anaconda	127800	82	76	77	82
154½	102¾	6.50	Anchor Cap	3000	36½	33¾	34	35
68⅝	30	3	Anchor C pf	200	102	101¾	102	..
49½	22¾	2	Andes Cop	3400	36¾	33⅛	33½	36⅜
95	75	7	Arch Dan	5000	26	25	25	27½
18¾	5⅛	..	Armour D pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
10¼	3⅜	..	Arm Ill A	8600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	9½
86	60	..	Arm Ill B	19600	8¾	6	6	6¼
40¾	8¼	..	Arm Ill pf	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	14¼
30	19⅝	2	Arnold Cons	2700	10	8¾	8¾	11½
100	92	7	Art Loom	200	20	20	20	..
307	241½	11½	Art Loom pf	480	92	92	92	..
58⅜	35	..	Art Metals	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
70¾	28	2¼	Asso Apparl	1100	37⅛	28	28½	29
298⅝	195¼	10	Asso Dry G	4900	31⅞	30	31	37½
104½	99	5	Atchison	14200	215	205¼	208	214½
200½	165	10	Atl Coast L	300	100¾	100½	100½	102
86⅞	32¼	..	Atl G&WI	1700	170	165	165	170
62⅞	45¾	..	Atl G&WI pf	3800	67⅞	66½	66½	67¼
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	1000	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	41600	40⅞	38⅝	38⅝	40
17⅞	8¼	..	Atlas Tack	2400	84	79¾	80	87
514	120	..	Auburn Auto	500	87⅝	81¾	81¾	..
71¾	3½	5¾	Austin N	800	150	137	137	155
65	51½	4.49	Aust Cred	900	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞
50	31	2	Auto Strop A	200	49½	49½	49½	51½
20	6	..	Aviation	6400	36	35	35	36

—B—

125	113	7	Baldwin pf	20	114	113	113	113
66⅝	15	..	Baldwin new	1000	23½	22	22	23¼
145½	112	6	Balt & O	800	115	110¾	110½	114⅝
80⅝	75	6	Balt & O pf	200	79	79	79	79
112½	102	6½	Bamber pf	20	102¼	101	101	102
4	1	..	B & Aroos rts	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
90¾	55	2½	Bangor & A	200	62	60	62	64
33⅜	23	2	Barker Bros	250	23½	23½	23½	23½
29¼	23	..	Barnet	300	25	25	25	25
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	200	24	22⅝	22⅝	24
131	75	3	Beacon Oil	1000	17⅛	17	17	18¼
101	66	3	Beatrice	300	81	78⅞	78⅞	82
107¾	63½	..	Beechnut	800	65	58	58	66
84⅞	76	4.14	Belding H	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
104⅝	28½	2	Belg NR pf	400	76½	76½	76½	76
60⅞	32¼	..	Bendix	6000	31½	29½	29⅝	31¼
102⅞	95	3	Best & Co	2200	32½	30½	30⅝	31½
128	116⅝	4	Beth Steel	32000	85½	81	81½	85
136¾	47½	3¶	Bohn Alum	200	120	120	120	120
89½	70	4	Bon Ami A	600	50¼	48¼	49	51
11⅜	3½	..	Booth Fish	400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
100½	53	2	Borden	200	37	37	37	..
86⅞	29¼	4	Borg Warner	1500	61⅝	59	59¼	62
15½	6	..	Bot M A pf	200	13	12¾	13	13
63⅛	10¼	..	Briggs	2000	12¼	10¼	11⅜	12¼
43⅞	25	..	Briggs & Strat	600	28¾	25	25	27⅞
67⅝	1	..	Brit Steel	100	2	2	2	2
73⅞	17⅜	2	Brockway	400	17¾	16	17	..
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	1000	50⅞	49	49½	50
92⅜	79	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	79⅞	78¾	78¾	80½
12¼	7	..	Bkyn Queens	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
248½	100	5	Bkyn Un G	1000	103½	103	103½	111
51½	36	2½	Brown Shoe	300	41¼	41	41¼	41¼
121	114	7	Brown Sh pf	110	114	114	114	114
55¼	22½	2	Bruns Balke	400	22	20	20	23⅞
44½	4½	..	Bruns Term	200	10	9½	10	10½
12	10	..	Bucyrus rts	100	1	1	1	1
117	111¼	7	Bucyrus	2000	20½	20	20	20½
50	26½	2½	Bucyrus pf	20	112¼	113	112	112¼
22⅞	9	..	Bucyrus pf	2600	31⅞	30¾	30¾	31⅝
54⅜	30	1.60	Bullard	400	31	25½	30	32
32⅝	24	..	Bulova Watch	200	26	23½	23½	26
127	32	3	Burns Br A	200	91	91	91	92
39	29	3¶	Burns Br B	100	25	25	25	..
89⅛	33	2¶	Burroughs	2600	42¾	38⅛	39	40⅝
110½	110¼	7	Bush Term	400	35¾	34½	34½	36
9½	2	..	Bush T deb	20	97½	97½	97½	98
12⅜	5	2	Butte Cop	600	4¼	4	4	4
192⅝	50	..	Butte & Sup	200	8	5⅝	6	6
121¼	105	7	Byers	3000	63½	51⅜	52	55
47⅛	20	2	Byers pf	10	109	109	109	..
84⅞	63¼	4	By-Prod C	2600	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	26
4	1	..	Calif Pack	1600	68⅞	67	69	68¾
136¾	90	..	Callahan	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	14¼
61⅞	25	4	Calu & Ariz	2000	89⅞	85	85	91
49½	22	2	Calu & Hecla	1000	31	30	30¼	31½
98¾	45	3	Campbell	300	64	60¾	62	63
265⅞	191¾	10	Canada Dry	2200	59⅞	55¼	55⅞	60¼
48¾	25	2.80	Can Pac	400	197⅜	195	195½	199
65¼	30	..	Cannon Mills	200	31¾	30	31	34⅞
39⅞	33	..	Capital A Co	1000	25	21	21	25
467	145	6	Capital A pf	200	32	31	31	33
122¼	114⅞	7	Case Thresh	1000	151⅜	130	130	154
81	6	..	Case Th pf	100	115	115	115	..
42¼	10	..	Case Th rts	3200	6	3½	3¾	6
105½	60	6½	Cav Dobbs	100	12	10½	10½	10½
79⅝	31	3	Celotex	400	61	61	61	..
49⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	200	25	25	25	37½
112½	105¾	7	Cen Alloy	3600	36	35	35	..
360	260	8¶	Cen Alloy pf	50	108	108	108	36½
20¼	3	..	Cen of NJ	1200	250	240	240	260
120	65½	6	Century Rib	200	5	5	5	6
32	13	..	Cerro de P	1200	65¼	58	59½	66¼
81⅛	47½	..	Cert-Teed	200	13	12	12¾	14
80⅝	18	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	60	60	60	..
92	50½	..	Checker Cab	3000	33¼	31	33	34⅞
279⅛	181	10	Ches Corp	1200	48	42¼	42¼	52
19⅜	4½	..	Ches & Ohio	300	179	171	173¾	181
25⅝	5¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4½	4½	4½	5⅜
23⅞	7½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5½
68⅝	22	..	Chi Gt West	1700	8⅞	8	8	9⅞
44⅞	18⅝	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	27	24½	24½	27
68⅝	30	..	Chi M&SP	5500	21¼	18⅝	19¼	19½
108½	79	4	Chi M&SP pf	8700	35⅝	30¾	31⅝	34¼
47½	21⅞	..	Chi & NW	1000	81½	77	77	85⅝
61⅜	48⅛	3½	ChiPneu pf	1200	26⅞	26	26	27⅞
143½	110	7	Chi RI	680	49¾	48½	48½	49⅞
102⅞	95	6	Chi RI 6%	600	112	108½	108⅞	113
109	103	7	Chi RI 7%	100	97	97	97	96
50	28	..	Chick Cot O	400	104¾	103	103	105
75⅞	46¾	2.40	Childs	1000	30	29⅜	29⅜	30
135	28¾	3	Chrysler	200	49	45	45	50
63⅜	40	3.60	City Ice	1000	31½	29¼	30	31
105¼	56	6½	City Ice pf	400	44	43	43	45½
27	7¼	3½	City Stores	1000	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	9⅞
52	38	..	City Stor A	100	38	38	38	..
68⅞	56	..	Clark Equip	200	31	31	31	..
72⅜	35¼	6	Cluett Pbdy	200	37½	3	7	37¼
118	97	7	Cluett P pf	60	98	98	98	98
154½	120⅜	4	Coca Cola	1000	123¼	116	116	125
50	44⅜	2	Coca Cola A	400	46½	45¼	45¼	46⅝
72¾	15	..	Collins&A	300	16½	15½	15½	17
78½	32	..	Colo F&I	500	32¾	30⅜	30⅜	35
140	52¼	2	Col Gas	30000	61¾	55	55	61
109	100	6	Col Gas pf A	400	103	102⅝	102⅝	102¾
344	119	4¶	Col Carbon	5200	138	115½	115½	135
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carb rts	2600	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
88¾	17¾	1.14	Col Graph	22000	21⅞	17	19⅝	21⅜
62⅝	22	2	Com Cred	360O0	25⅞	22¼	23	26¼
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	240	80	79½	80	86
28	22½	2	Com Cr pf B	100	21½	24¼	24¼	25
79	31⅛	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2000	35	30⅛	30⅛	36
51⅝	32½	..	Com Credit A	800	23	20	20	20½
63	20⅛	8	Com Sol new	25000	23⅞	21	22	25
246	107¼	..	Com & South	30000	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	13
93	44	2	Comwith Pw	200	111¼	111¼	111¼	112
35⅜	11	..	Conde Nast	300	43	42	42	44½
		..	Congileum	29200	13½	12¾	12¼	13⅝

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 12	Last Nov. 11
1½	¼	..	Conley T st	500	½	¾	¾	..
25⅜	10	..	Con Film	3300	14	11	11	14¼
30⅜	15	2	Con Film pf	1400	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18⅞
183¼	85	3	Con Gas	62300	93¼	85	85	89⅞
100⅜	93¼	5	Con Gas pf	1900	96⅞	96	96	96⅝
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	1300	52	50	50	53
6¼	1¼	.60	Con Textile	4800	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
98	25⅜	..	Container B	1000	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak A	2700	38	35	35	36
100	83¼	8	Cont Bak B	13000	6	5	5	5½
92	40½	2½	Cont Bak pf	2000	86½	85	85	86⅛
126	115	7	Cont Can	18300	49⅞	47⅝	47⅝	51¼
110¾	48¾	7	Cont Can pf	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
28⅜	6½	.80	Cont Ins	5000	59	48¾	48¾	60
47⅛	21½	..	Cont Motors	10000	8	8	8¼	8¼
126⅜	75	2¶	Corn Prod	16700	83⅛	75	77	84
82¾	20⅛	2¶	Coty	13200	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛	26½
125	20	1§	Crosley	3600	26	20	20	27
79	39	..	Crown Cork	1100	39⅞	31	39⅞	40⅜
25⅝	17	1	Crown Zell	200	18	18	18	19½
121⅜	77½	5	Crucible	1200	90¼	80⅛	80⅛	82
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
24½	7	..	Cuba Co	4400	8⅞	7	7	9
17	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	2600	8¾	8	8	9
95	60½	..	Cub Am S pf	110	64¾	64¾	64¾	64⅞
67⅞	37	4	Cub Dom S	400	27½	25	25	27½
132	107½	6	Cudahy	1000	113½	110	110	113
118	112½	7	Curtis Pum	600	111	110	110	113
30⅛	7⅞	1	Curtis P pf	100	113½	112½	113½	113½
37⅞	14	..	Curtiss W	45000	9½	9	9	..
121¾	58⅛	3½	Curtiss W A	12800	17⅝	16⅛	16⅜	17⅝
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	500	97½	96	97¾	100

—D—

69⅜	21	..	Davison	4400	28	62	26	29
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	4000	160	150¼	150¼	161⅛
169¾	120¾	6¶	Del Lac&W	6700	138	137	137	140¾
77¾	49	3	Denv RG pf	700	60	59¾	60	61
385	180	8†	Det Edison	700	182	180	180	225
34	16	2†	Det Edison rt	2300	21	16	18	..
64⅞	30	2†	Devoe & R A	1500	31	30	30	32
164	123	8	Diamond M	400	124	124	124	123¼
111	61½	1	Dome Mines	1300	7¾	7	7	7⅞
54⅞	12	2	Dom Stores	2700	22	20	20	22
231	80	4	Dupont	41700	102½	96½	97	103
119¾	109¾	6	Dupont deb

LIQUIDATION CONTINUES IN LONDON STOCKS

Continent Selling Internationals—Gilt-Edged Issues Holding Up

By Special Cable

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LONDON—Liquidation continues on the stock exchange, the main exceptions being the gilt-edged and good industrial preference shares. The latter, which were generally left alone during the rise in ordinary share values in the last two years, now provide a temporary safe harborage, while the ordinary position is uncertain.

War loan was a fraction firmer at 99 9-16. From present indications there is no rush to buy the new conversion stock, and the total cash subscription is probably less than when the issue was first announced.

The Continent maintains a liquidation policy with respect to internationals, Amsterdam selling bringing Margarine Union to 4⅜, with a subsequent slight recovery. Paris also is offering large quantities of Rio Tinto under 42. Other shares that were marked down further include Imperial Chemicals, Brazilian Traction, Columbia and Swedish Match.

Industrials Dull

British domestic industrials were dull, with fresh fractional marking down throughout the list. Undergrounds recovered on the collapse of the busmen's strike, as forecast yesterday.

The higher Dennis dividend was without effect on the commercial motors section of the list, since earnings apparently are practically equal to the previous year.

There has been steady, but persistent disposal of holdings of Imperial Chemicals which went to 8s. 4½d. Rhodesians are falling to hold their ground, and large interests are not taking them in so rapidly.

It is felt that all markets are likely to move more or less in unison until there is a clearer indication when American prices will touch bottom. Markings on the official list yesterday were 7048, compared with 10,007 on Nov. 4.

The monetary position here is somewhat anomalous, and the future tendency is obscure. On the one hand regular market operators are forced today to pay 6¼ to 6½ per cent for short credit resources which have been depleted partly by subscriptions to the conversion loan and partly by heavy selling by clearing banks.

Abnormal Money Rate

Calling is inspired apparently by the desire of the Bank of England to check further weakness of discounts which are nominally 5 21-32 per cent on fine three months paper. On the other hand, the British trust and insurance companies are still holding liquid large funds realized as the proceeds from the sale of American securities.

These funds are available on short bills, and there is no difficulty to get outside houses to buy three months drafts at 5 19-32 per cent.

The market is puzzled trying to forecast the policy of the Bank of England to meet this situation, since renewed participation of large British investors in the American market is not expected immediately; and hence the continuance of this abnormal money rate is likely.

But there is an evident necessity to maintain discounts over 5⅝ per cent, failing a substantial influx of gold from New York, which admittedly is improbable.

President Hoover's statement on freedom of the seas was generally welcomed in the financial district, the only criticism being that it would be preferable to concentrate on the prevention rather than the humanization of war.

STOCK PRICES AT NEW LOWS

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Closing prices, together with net changes compared with the previous close, on about 50 leading issues on the New York Stock Exchange, are given below.

When trading ceased at 1 p. m., the stock ticker was approximately two hours behind in reporting transactions. Today's stock sales were approximately 6,000,000 shares.

American Can 96, down 6.
Am & For Power 55, down 6.
Am Smelt 66⅝, down 5⅝.
Am Tel & Tel 203, down 6.
Anaconda Copper 77, down 5.
Andes Copper 33¼, down 3¼.
Atlantic Refin 38⅜, down 1⅝.
Baltimore & Ohio 96¼, down 8¾.
Barnsdall A 22⅜, down 1⅝.
Bethlehem Steel 81½, down 3½.
Briggs Mfg 11⅜, down ¾.
Canadian Pacific 195½, down 3⅞.
Cerro de Pasco 58½, down 7¾.
Chrysler 30, down 1½.
Columbia Gas & Elec 55, down 6.
Columbia Graph 19⅝, down 1¾.
Comwlth & Southern 12, down 1.
Consol Gas 85, down 4⅞.
Erie RR 45½, down 5½.
Gen Electric 184¾, down 8¼.
General Foods 43, down 3¾.
General Motors 39, down 1.
Gold Dust 35⅝, down 1⅞.
Hudson Motors 43¼, down 1⅝.
Johns Manville 98½, down 1½.
Kennecott Copper 56¼, down 7½.
Mo Kan & Texas 30½, down 1⅞.
National Cash Reg 61, down 8⅞.
National Dairy Prod 45, down 4.
New York Central 163, down 8.
Packard Motor 15, down 1.
Pan Amer Pet B 57½, down 1½.
Par Fam Lasky 45½, down 2¼.
Radio Corp 30, down 1¼.
Sears Roebuck 88¼, down 6⅝.
Sinclair Oil 25, down 1⅝.
Stand Oil New Jersey 54⅛, down 4¼.
Studebaker 42, down 1⅝.
Texas Corp 51½, down 1½.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.17	1.17	1.12⅝	1.13⅛
Mar	1.22	1.24	1.20	1.20
May	1.25	1.27	1.23¼	1.23⅝

Corn

Dec	.85½	.86¼	.84¾	.85⅛
Mar	.91½	.92⅝	.90½	.90½
May	.91½	.94⅛	.91½	.92⅝

Oats

Dec	.45	.45	.42¾	.42⅞
Mar	.48	.48	.45⅞	.46
May	.50½	.50⅞	.47⅝	.47⅞

Lard

Jan	10.80	10.80	10.77	10.77
Dec	10.35	10.35	10.20	10.20

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, also comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 12	Nov. 4	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.33⅛	$1.42¼	$1.59⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	1.05½	1.08½	1.06¼
Oats, 2 white	.53	.57⅞	.55
Flour	6.35	6.50	6.20
Beef	27.75	27.75	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	34.50
Lard	10.95	11.25	12.20
Cotton, mid-up	17.30	18.05	19.65
Zinc	6.35	6.50	6.25
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1600
Tin	.3912½	.4075	.4957½
Rubber	.1600	.1800	.1800
Sugar	.0525	.0525	.0510
Lead	6.35	6.50	6.35
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	—

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab & Strauss 5½s	99⅞	99
Allegh Corp 49s	99	98¾
Allegh Corp 44s	99	99
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Am I G Chem 5½s	101	100
Am Inter 5½s	95	95
Am Ice 5s	91½	91½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	99⅝
As Strauss 3½s	99⅞	98
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	107	107
Am T & T cv 4½s	133	125⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105	104⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101½	101⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	101⅞	101½
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	99½	99½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	74	74
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	88	86
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87	87
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83½	83
Atch T&SF 4½s	127½	127⅛
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	92⅜	92⅜
Atl Coast Line unl 4½s '64	96½	96½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	68½	68½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	91¼	91¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91⅞	91⅞
B&O cv 4½s '38	97	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	100
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102½
B&O 5s series D	100⅜	100⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	102⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	103	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅜	103⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅜	104⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Boston & Me RR 5s	91	91
Bow-Bltmore s f g 7s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90	89
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	81	81
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88½	88
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99¼	99¼
By Products 5⅞s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	91½	91½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	96	96
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92	91⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91¼	91
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can North sf 7s '40	109¼	109¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99⅜	99⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90¼	90¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	96½	96⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 A	94	94½
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	63	62⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	61⅞	61⅞
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82⅞	82⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76⅝	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62⅞	62½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	104½	104½
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	82¾	82¾
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	82¾	82¾
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	92	92
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	67	67
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	87½	87½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	95⅜	95⅞
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100½	100½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	86	86
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¼	94
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅞	84⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102	101⅝
Chitile Copper 5s '47	95½	94¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	86½	86¼
Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100⅜	100⅜
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102½	102⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108	107¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	90	90
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	98⅝	98½
Com Credit 5½s	89	89
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101	100⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	104½	104½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	82½	82½
Com Inv Trust 6s	90	90
Container Corp 6s '45	94¼	94¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99⅜	99¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	19½	19½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅝	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	89	89
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103¼	103⅛
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91	90⅞
Den & R G rfg 5s '78	88⅛	88
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106⅞
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	95½	95½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90½	90⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102½	102⅛
Duquesne L' & L 4½s '67	97½	97⅜
Edison Elec 4s '39	94	94
Erie 1st con 4s '96	100¾	100⅝
Erie 5s '67	95½	93
Erie gen lien	77½	77⅛
Erie gen 4s '96	82	82
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	110	110
Fla East Coast 5s '74	64	64
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28	28
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅞	99¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	91	91
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	87½	87½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	103⅞	103½
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	108	108
Great Northern 5s '73	102	102
Great Northern 5½s '52	106⅝	106¼
Great Northern 7s '36	108¾	108¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	94⅛	94⅛
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Hud & Ma nadj in 5s '57	73½	73
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	94½	94½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅝	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅛
Ill Cen 4s '51	91⅞	91⅞
Ill Cen 4s '52	88¼	87⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97½	97
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77	77
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92½	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95½	95½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	81½	81½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91½	91½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	79½	78⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93½	93½
Int Tel & Tel cr 4½s	122	114
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74¼	74¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98	98
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Lackawan Gas 5½s '53	101¾	101¾
L'Autaro 6s rct	86	85
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	95¾	95¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103½	103½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	101	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	91	91
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87	87
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	91¾	91¾
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	78	78
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	86	85
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99¼	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¼	99¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	87	87
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	96	96
Miss Cen 1st 5s '49	96	96
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	85½	85½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G	98	98
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¾	97⅝
Mo Pac 5s A	99¾	99¼
Mo Pac 5½s	102½	102
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	95	95
Montana Power 5s D	97⅜	97
Montana Power 5s D	97½	97
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	92½	92½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	77½	77½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46	46
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94¼	94¼
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	73¼	73¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¼	98¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106¼	106
N Y Dock 4s '51	91	80
N Y Edison 5s '44	101⅞	101⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	92⅜	92⅜
NY GELH&P 5s	105	105
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	73½	73
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	73	73
NY NH&H 4½s	90½	89¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	82½	81⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	73½	73½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	72⅞	72⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H 6s cv	125	124
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	63	63
NY Ry inc 6s '65	6⅝	6¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	20	13½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¼	106⅛
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	75	75
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¾	98
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	109¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85	84
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101¼	101
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101	101
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100	100
Norf So rg 5s A '61	67¾	66
Norf & W 5s A '61	105⅝	105⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	90⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	91¼	91¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	46½	46½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99	97⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99	97n
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101⅝	101¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97¼	97¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	64⅝
Nor Pac gen in 4s '97	87⅜	86⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	94⅜	94⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111¼	110⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99¾
Nor Pac Ter 6s	107	107
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103	103
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90	90
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¾	99¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88	88
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	99⅞
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99¼	99⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅜	100⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅜	101⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104⅛	104⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99	98
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95½	95⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	49½	48
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	68⅜	68⅜
Penn R R 4½s	98	98
Penn RR 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Penn RR 4½s	98	97⅝
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101¼	101¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97⅛	97¼
Penn R R 5s '64	102⅛	101½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106⅜	105¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	106⅞	106
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	106⅞	106
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅜
Penn R R 7s reg	99½	99½
Pere Marq 5s '56	102½	102⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87½	86⅜
Pitt McKeys	100	100
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	89½	89½
Phil Read 6s	91	90
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '7 5	104	103¾
Poco-Coll 5s	94½	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102¾	102½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	95½	95
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	93¼	93
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	77	78
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	98⅝	98⅝
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102⅜	100¼
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	101½	101½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	64	63
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98⅛	97⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	91⅞	91⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	74	74
Remington Rand 5½s ww	90½	90
Rep Brass 6s	101	101
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	102½	102½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	98	98
Rio G & W col 4s '49	82	82
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95	94
Rutland con 4½s '41	84¾	84¼
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94½	94½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99½	99½
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94	93⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	96⅜	86
St L & S F 4½s '78	88⅜	87½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	99	99
St L & S F 5s B '50	100¼	100
St L S W con 4s '32	96¼	95⅝
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97⅞	96
St P M & M con 4½s '33	95	95
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	92⅞	92
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	103⅝	103½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90½	90½
Sav F Fla & West 6s	102¼	102⅛
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	70	70
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	70	69
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	56	55
Seabd A L adj 5s '49 ct	45½	41
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	68
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60	59½
Seabd A L adj 5s	50	50
Shell Pipe 5s	92½	91¾
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	93
Shubert Theater 6s '42	56	56
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97½	97½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	90	89¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅜	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96⅜	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	94
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92	91⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	87¼	87½
So Bel T & T 5s	101¼	101¼
So Bel T & T 5s w	101¼	100⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅜	101⅜
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104	104
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	150	150
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90	89
So Pacific 4½s '68	94¼	93
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100⅝	100⅝
So Pacific 4½s ww	96⅜	96⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87
So Ry con 5s '94	106	106
So Ry gen 6s '56	116½	114½
So Ry gen 6⅛s '56	120¼	120¼
Swedish Match 5½s '39	102½	102
Tenn Cop 6s '25	92	90
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	103½
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	88	88
Tex Co 5s rct wi	100	99
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103	102½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	104½	104½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	99⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99⅝	99¼
Tex & Pac 5s C	99⅜	99⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99½	99⅜
Tol St L & W 4s '50	90½	90½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101½	101½
Tur RR Asso StL 5s	100½	100
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	98⅞	98⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	97⅝	97⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98	98
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105	105
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅜	93⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88¾	87¼
Union Pacific 4½s '68	97	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	87½	87½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	71	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	84
U S Rubber 7½s '30	98½	98½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90	90
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97¾	97
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	87½	87½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75	75
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	69	69
Va Ry 5s '62	103¼	103½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Va Mid gen 5s	99	99
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101	100⅜
Wabash 4½s '78	89½	89½
Wabash 5s B '76	99¾	99⅝
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	99½
Walworth 6s '45	90½	90
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	92	92
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102¼	102
Warner Quin 6s	86	85
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅝	100⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	95½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	102¼	102¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	100⅞
West Pa Poww 5s B	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	101⅞	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	78½	78
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94	94
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96½	96
Western Un 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Western Un col 5s '38	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108½
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	87	87
Wheeling Steel 4½s	86½	86½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¾	100⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35 ct	30	30
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98	97⅞
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	77	77
Youngstown 5s	100⅛	99⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Nov12	Nov11
3½s '47	99.12	99.12	98.6	98.10	98.14
1st 4¼s '47	99.31	100.	99.31	100.	99.28
4th 4¼s '38	100.	100.1	99.31	100.1	99.30
US 3s '56	104.22	104.25	104.22	104.25	
US 3⅜s '43, 99.11		99.13	99.10	99.13	
US 3⅜s '56	104.22	104.22	104.22	104.22	
US 4s '54	107.22	107.22	107.21	107.22	107.24
US 4¼s '52	111.20	111.21	111.20	111.21	111.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi 5s	83	82
Akershus 5s	85¾	85⅝
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	89	89
Antioquia '71	76	76
Antioquia 7s A '45	79	78
Antioquia 7s B	78	78
Antioquia 7s '45 C	78	78
Antioquia 7s D	77⅞	77⅞
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	76	76
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅝	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96⅝	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97	96½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97¼	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97	96⅝
Australia 4½s '57	93	84¼
Australia 5s '55	93	92⅜
Australia 5s '57	93	92
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Austria-H 6½s	77	77
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¾	102¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	83¾	83¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91½	91¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	90½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s' 49	105	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105⅜
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	107¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	99½	99¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	102	101½
Berlin 6s	84	83½
Berlin El 6½s '51	85¼	85
Berlin 6½s '50	91½	89
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	80¼	80
Berlin El 6½s '59	89	87
Bogota (City) 8s '45	95	95
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 ct	69	67¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93½	92⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	98½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	79	76
Brazil 6½s '26	68	65
Bremen 7s '35	99⅝	99¼
Brisbane 5s '57	86	86
Budapest (City) 6s' 62	72¾	72¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	84	84
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	75	75
Bulgaria 7½s	80	75
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85	85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96⅞	96½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99¼	99¼
Chile Rep 6s June '61	90	90
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	85	85
Chile (Bank)) ct 6½s '57	90½	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅜s '61	94½	94
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	87	87
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept '61	89	89
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	99¾
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	26¾	26¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	99¾	99¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	91	91
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s Oct '61	70	68½
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	95	95
Copn'h Tel '50 5s rct	91¼	91¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	86¼	86
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	98	98
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87¾	87
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100½
Cundimarca 6½s	73	73
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	108⅛	108⅛
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅜	108⅛
Danish

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PURDUE FACES IOWA'S ELEVEN

Another Leader, Northwestern, Meets Indiana in Most Important Games

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	P.C.
Purdue	3	0	0	1.000
Northwestern	3	0	1	.750
Minnesota	2	0	1	.667
Ohio State	2	1	1	.667
Iowa	2	1	1	.667
Illinois	1	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	0	2	.333
Wisconsin	1	0	3	.250
Indiana	0	1	2	.000
Michigan	0	0	3	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four games carry the football championship campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference into the semifinal stage this Saturday. In the most important encounter, Purdue University, still undefeated, receives University of Iowa, becoming stronger each week, at Lafayette, Ind. Another leader, Northwestern University, receives Indiana University at Evanston, Ill. University of Minnesota, strong but a loser last week, receives University of Michigan an intersectional winner last Saturday, at Minneapolis.

An interesting traditional contest takes University of Chicago to University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill. They were loser and winner, respectively, in games played last week. Ohio State University takes a rest by receiving the minor eleven, Kenyon College, and University of Wisconsin, at last a victor, relaxes in preparation for Minnesota in the season's final.

Many intangible factors present themselves for the Purdue-Iowa contest. The Boilermakers have won all their games this season, including three in the Conference. Last week they defeated University of Mississippi with a substitute team, withholding their regular backfield stars, W. R. Welch '31, and G. R. Harmeson '30. Somebody has given Coach J. M. Phelan at Purdue about everything needed for a title winning team, and if the Boilermakers play their best hard running and clever passing Iowa should not beat them.

Iowa Prospects Not Bright

How much the 8-to-7 victory over Minnesota, cost Iowa is a question that has an important bearing on the Iowa-Purdue contest. While Purdue was building up reserve in the easy game with Mississippi, the Hawkeyes were expending everything they had against the Gophers, they rose to the emotional peak of their season in that contest, and it is doubtful if Coach B. E. Ingwerson can bring them back for Purdue. If he does he should be acclaimed a wonder worker.

Iowa may have to play over its head to defeat Purdue, and having done that thing against Minnesota last week, the Hawkeyes can hardly be expected to do it again this Saturday. Iowa's line outcharged the Gophers and made way for L. B. Jensvold '31, halfback, O. M. Sansen '32, fullback, a pair of newly developing ball runners, and the veterans Capt. W. A. Glassgow '30, halfback, and O. H. Pape '31, halfback. The latter made the touchdown in the last few minutes to defeat Minnesota, as he did in the 1928 encounter, which was won 7 to 6. Glassgow started the scoring with a field goal on the initial advance of the game.

If it plays its usual game, Northwestern should defeat Indiana with ease. Coach R. E. Hanley's Wildcats romped away with Ohio State, 18 to 6, last week, and now show three victories in the Conference and only one defeat. Indiana is Northwestern's last opponent in the title race. The strong Wildcat line and the sure tackling in the secondary on defense, will be hard for Indiana to penetrate with backs who have not proved anything out of the ordinary this season.

Fine Pair of Ends

The Indiana defense, on the other hand, does not promise to be adequate to stop the smashing and passing that earned three touchdowns against Ohio State last week. C. R. Bergherm '30, fullback, leading a backfield that has polish, deception and power in its attack, should score against the Hoosiers with the aid of J. V. Haas '30, coming into his own as a quarterback, L. W. Calderwood '30, halfback, and F. M. Baker '31, end. The last named and L. E. Oliphant Jr. '31, are developing into one of the finest pair of ends Northwestern has had in years.

The Hoosiers had a vacation last week. In their last action they held Ohio State to a scoreless tie. Though they outgained the Buckeyes, they could not score, whereas Northwestern had little difficulty. Coach H. O. Page may have his squad in a better condition, physically and emotionally, than Northwestern, and this will account for any upset, if one comes. On their performances to date, Northwestern should win without great difficulty. The Hoosiers won last year, 6 to 0.

Coach C. W. Spears at Minnesota can make his line charge a little harder, the way it did earlier in the season, and the Gophers may triumph over Michigan. The latter gave all it had and then was fortunate to defeat Harvard, 14 to 12, last week and the Gophers may catch the Wolverines relaxing somewhat. It is hoped by Minnesota followers that B. A. Nagurski '30, powerful fullback, is in shape to be used more than he was against Iowa. He carried the ball only five times last week, on one occasion dashing 41 yards for the only Minnesota touchdown. The Gophers should realize that they have everything they need for a great eleven and only lack of the proper attitude can keep them from a spectacular performance against Michigan.

Need Better Passing Game

The latter no doubt appreciated that Minnesota at its best will provide as much or more of a problem than Harvard did last week. The Crimson had the Wolverines on the run aplenty, making 16 first downs to seven for the home eleven, and only the margin of two missed after-points gave the victory to Coach H. G. Kipke's machine. The Wolverines need to develop the passing game, as they tried only one against Harvard and it was incomplete. On the other hand, they allowed the Crimson to gain 163 yards on eight completed passes. Quarterback J. O. Simrall Jr., '31, and A. G. Dahlem '30, halfback, proved valuable, fast-running units of the backfield.

Though defeated last Saturday, Chicago is not to be an easy victim for Illinois, which outscored the United States Military Academy, 17 to 7, at Champaign. Chicago's defeat at the hands of Wisconsin was due chiefly to two blocked punts, one of them giving the Badgers an unearned touchdown in the first few minutes of play. The Maroons made mistakes in individual play and in strategy, but if Illinois fancies Chicago does not have versatility or power, it may get a bright surprise. The Maroons need only a trifle more driving determination, such as they displayed in defeating Princeton, and a bit more deception in their strategy, and they will give the Illini an interesting afternoon, with E. I. Van Nice '31, halfback, carrying the brunt of the running attack and B. J. Wattenberg '31, fullback, throwing passes.

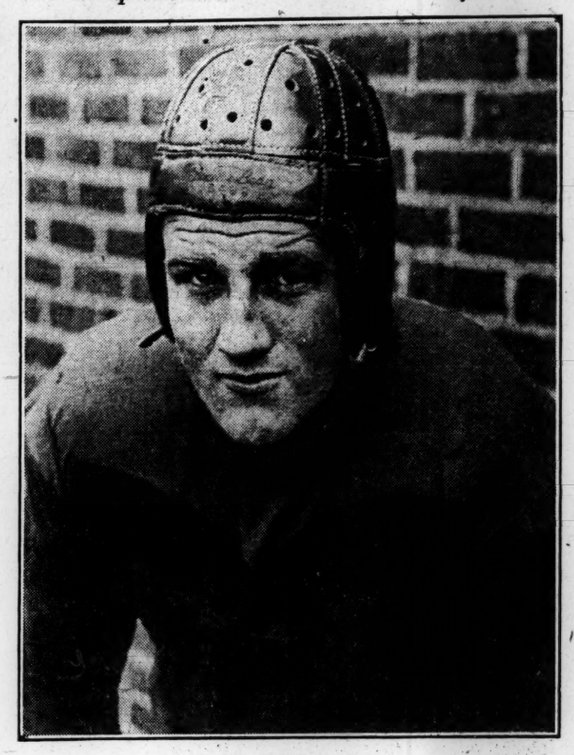
Like a number of other winners last Saturday, Illinois had fortune on its side against the Army. One of its touchdowns came from an intercepted lateral pass attempted by the Army, A. E. Wolgast '30, substitute end, running 75 yards to the goal. Another resulted from a bad Army punt which fell short and then bounded back into the arms of the Illinois center, E. J. Kawal '30, who had only eight yards to go to score it.

Starts Scoring In First

Peter Yanuskus '31, started the scoring in the first period with a 42-yard run which enabled the Illini to send over a field goal.

Those who saw Wisconsin play Chicago got an idea of why the Badgers had been held scoreless in four previous contests. They ran most of their rushes from the punt formation, which requires not only very speedy backs, but the finest kind of backfield interference. This they did not have consistently, and when the line failed to hold, they were thrown for losses repeatedly. They made their best gains when starting plays from close up to the line and their forwards pushed the Maroons off their feet; but this did not appear to be a favorite formation. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's boys made some spectacular gains scoring one touchdown by a forward pass over the goal line, but they made fewer first downs than the team they defeated. M. E. Gantenbein '31, end, and W. E. Lusby '31, halfback, did the scoring for the Badgers.

Gophers' Star Backfield Player



B. A. NAGURSKI '30
University of Minnesota Football Team

Meadowbrook Wins Annual Marathon

PHILADELPHIA — Meadowbrook's 10-man team triumphed in the annual Armistice Day relay Marathon run of the Pennsylvania Athletic Club here. Frank Worthington, running anchor for Meadowbrook, crossed the finish nearly four minutes ahead of Bell Shaw of Millrose, to clinch the victory.

The time of the Meadowbrook team, 5h. 19m. 19s., while accepted as a record, was made over a new course, which covered 60.5 miles, from the Athletic Club, Rittenhouse Square, to Valley Forge and return by way of Chestnut Hill. The best previous time of 5h. 41m. was made by Millrose last year over a course of 61.7 miles from Atlantic City to Philadelphia. This year's event, despite less distance, was considered a much more difficult test because of the many hills.

Millrose, which finished second, covered the route in 5h. 23m. 40s. In third place was Nativity C. C. of this city, and two seconds behind was the Brooklyn A. C.

Shanahan C. C. of this city was next, with a time mark of 5h. 30m. 58s. The time of St. Joseph's of Newark, in sixth place, was 5h. 53m. 58s., and of Baltimore, which finished last, 5h. 59m.

Western Conference Scores

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN	
21-S. D. State.	0	39-Albion	0
22-Ripon	0	16-Mt. Union..	6
13-Colgate	6	17-Michigan St.	0
0-Northwest'rn	7	16-Purdue	30
0-Notre Dame	19	0-Ohio State..	7
0-Iowa	14	0-Illinois	14
0-Purdue	13	14-Harvard ...	12
20-Chicago	6		
76	65	102	69
INDIANA		IOWA	
19-Wabash ...	2	46-Carroll	0
0-Notre Dame	14	46-Monmouth .	0
7-Chicago ...	13	6-Ohio State..	7
6-Colgate	21	7-Illinois	7
0-Ohio State..	0	14-Wisconsin..	0
7-Minnesota..	19	9-Minnesota ..	7
39	69	128	21
ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
25-Kansas	0	19-Wittenberg.	0
45-Bradley ...	0	7-Iowa	6
7-Iowa	7	7-Michigan ..	0
14-Michigan ..	0	0-Indiana	0
0-Northwestern	7	2-Pittsburgh..	18
17-Army	7	6-Northw'st'rn	18
108	21	41	42
CHICAGO		NORTHWESTERN	
27-Beloit	0	13-Butler	0
9-Lake Forest.	6	27-Cornell Col.	18
13-Indiana	7	7-Wisconsin..	0
10-Ripon	7	14-Minnesota..	26
0-Purdue	26	66-Wabash	0
15-Princeton ..	7	7-Illinois	0
6-Wisconsin ..	20	18-Ohio State.	6
80	66	152	50
PURDUE		MINNESOTA	
26-Kansas St. .	14	39-Coe	0
30-Michigan ..	16	15-Vanderbilt..	6
26-De Pauw ...	7	26-Nc'western.	14
26-Chicago	0	54-Ripon	0
13-Wisconsin ..	0	19-Indiana	7
27-Mississippi .	7	7-Iowa	9
148	44	160	36

PAN-AMERICAN GOLF DATES

BILOXI, Miss.—The third annual Pan-American women's amateur golf championship tournament will be played on the Edgewater Gulf golf course Jan. 21-25, and the Pan-American men's amateur competition will be contested Jan. 28-Feb. 1, it was announced here by Miss Marion Turpie, director of the Pan-American Women's Amateur Golf Association, and by G. Fred Lamprecht, director of the men's association.

AUSTIN RANKED FIRST ON LIST

Wins No. 1 Position in English Tennis—Mrs. Watson Leads Women

LONDON (AP)—In the first official ranking ever issued in this country the English Lawn Tennis Association named Henry W. Austin first among the country's court stars, while Mrs. Phoebe Watson was given the coveted No. 1 position on the women's list.

Both Mrs. Watson and Austin were prominent in international as well as domestic play during the last season. Austin, the former Cambridge captain, was the mainstay of the British Davis Cup team, and made a good showing in the American single championships. Mrs. Watson was a valuable member of the English Wightman Cup team, which invaded the United States, and was finalist against Miss Helen N. Wills for the United States title.

Miss Betty Nuthall, who forced Miss Wills to two deuce sets in the Wightman Cup series, was placed third in the ranking list. Miss Eileen Bennett, who did not make the trip to America because her mother was unable to accompany her as chaperon, received the No. 2 position. The rankings:

Men

1—H. W. Austin
2—J. C. Gregory
3—G. P. Hughes
4—C. H. Kingsley
5—H. G. Lee
6—W. H. Powell
7—J. S. Olliff
8—Nigel Sharpe
9—I. G. Collins
10—H. K. Lester
11—E. C. Peters
12—O. G. N. Turnbull

Women

1—Mrs. Phoebe Watson
2—Miss Eileen Bennett
3—Miss Betty Nuthall
4—Miss Joan C. Fry
5—Miss Joan Ridley
6—Mrs. L. R. C. Michell
7—Mrs. Phyllis Covell
8—Miss Elsie A. Goldsack
9—Miss M. V. Chamberlain
10—Miss Bound
11—Miss Haylock
12—Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepard-Barron

College Football Results

Loyola (Chicago) 6, Loyola (N. O.) 6.
Bates 7, Colby 6.
St. Thomas 7, Bonaventure 0.
Waynesburg 7, Geneva 0.
St. Louis 0, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Bethel 20, Oakland 0.
St. Francis 6, St. Vincent 0.
Eureka 7, Carthage 7.
Quincy 13, Illinois M. A. 7.
Kirkville Teachers 31, Parsons 0.
Montana State 13, Wyoming 0.
Platteville Teachers 52, Dubuque 0.
Emory and Henry 28, King 13.
William and Mary 19, Roanoke 6.
Guilford 6, Catawba 0.
Arkansas Tech 7, Ouachita 7.
Williamette 52, Linfield 0.
New River N. S. 31, Salem 7.
McKendree 3, Cape Girardeau 0.
McMurry 34, Daniel Baker 0.
Trinity 0, Simmons 0.
Magnolia Aggies 12, Louisiana N. S. 0.
Buena Vista 54, Nebraska Central 0.
Abilene Christian 7, Texas Tech 3.
Intermountain Union 7, Billings P. I. 6.
Occidental 28, Whittier 0.
Tusculum 7, Tennessee Teachers 0.
Spring Hill 35, Marion Institute 0.
Howard Payne 21, St. Edwards 7.
Central College 14, Penn College 13.
W. T. Teachers 27, New Mexico M. I. 0.
Brigham Young 25, Colorado S. T. 13.

T. W. BROWN IS VICE-PRESIDENT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The transfer of the controlling interest of the Birmingham Baseball Club of the Southern Association by A. H. Woodward, widely known industrial leader and sportsman, has ended 20 years control by the Woodward family. Thomas W. Brown, vice-president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, has acquired the Woodward interests and will become vice-president of the club. W. D. Smith, for many years president of the organization, will remain at that post.

RANGERS BEAT INDIANS, 5—0

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The New York Rangers amassed five goals in the second and third periods to defeat the Springfield Indians, 5 to 0, in an exhibition hockey game at the Eastern States Arena Monday night. W. Cook, with two goals was high scorer. Late in the second period Emil Lamontagne, Indians' goalie, met with a mishap that may keep him out of the Indians' opening Canadian-American Hockey League game Wednesday at Providence, R. I.

CLYDE T. MORRIS IS ELECTED

COLUMBUS, O.—Prof. Clyde T. Morris was elected to succeed Prof. Thomas E. French, as chairman of the new Ohio State University Athletic Board, in its first meeting since it was reorganized. Prof. Clarence D. Laylin was elected vice-chairman, succeeding Prof. O. Y. Brumley. Prof. J. L. Morrill will replace Prof. Charles St. John Chubb as secretary.

WINDLE RELEASED TO NEWARK

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Willis B. Windle, first baseman, has been released outright by the Pittsburgh Baseball Club of the National League, to the Newark club of the International League. The announcement was made by Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pirates.

CLASS C TEAM LEADERS WIN

Six Clubs Are Still Undefeated After Three Rounds of Matches

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct
City A. C.	3	0	17	4	1.000
Columbia U. C.	3	0	17	4	1.000
Harvard Club	3	0	16	5	1.000
Princeton Club	3	0	16	5	1.000
New York A. C.	2	0	12	2	1.000
Yale Club	2	0	12	2	1.000
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	2	9	12	.333
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	2	9	12	.333
Block Hall	0	2	1	13	.000
Crescent A. C.	0	3	6	15	.000
Apawamis Club	0	3	5	16	.000
Park Avenue S. C.	0	3	5	16	.000
Short Hills Club	0	3	1	20	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—All six of the undefeated leaders in the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship preserved their positions as the result of the third round Monday afternoon, though several had close battles before they could do so.

Princeton Club was especially fortunate to escape the loss of the round, as Elizabeth Town & Country Club, even though lacking Samuel Bonnell, its No. 2, took three of the seven matches, and came close to another, but N. N. Aronsohn, the newest member of the home club, scored an easy victory over William J. Mackay Jr., the Elizabeth captain to settle the match.

New York Athletic Club made the most impressive showing, scoring a clean sweep over the Park Avenue Squash Club and winning all but one match in straight games. The summaries:

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, SHORT HILLS CLUB 1

F. Barry Ryan, Short Hills, defeated Albert Wertheim, City A. C., 11—15, 15—4, 15—3.

C. B. Mergentime, City A. C., defeated Danforth Geer, Short Hills, 12—15, 15—11, 15—8.

Morton Wild, City A. C., won from F. F. Stevenson Short Hills, by default.

Walter Weigarten, City A. C., won from P. S. Howe, Short Hills, by default.

Benjamin Horn, City A. C., defeated Hunt Markwald, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—7.

Milton Cohn, City A. C., defeated Reynolds Clark, Short Hills, 15—2, 15—11.

Philip Wassermann, City A. C., defeated A. P. Monroe, Short Hills, 15—2, 15—8.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5; APAWAMIS CLUB 2

J. F. Park, Apawamis, defeated J. P. Phillips, Columbia University Club, 16—18, 15—13, 15—10.

C. R. Ince, Columbia University Club, defeated C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis, 15—10, 15—8.

E. G. Scarritt, Columbia University Club, defeated H. C. Flower, Apawamis 16—17, 18—15, 15—11.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, defeated Guthrie Shaw, Apawamis, 15—10, 15—11.

A. K. Thomson, Columbia University Club, defeated Marvin Pierce, Apawamis, 18—17, 6—15, 15—7.

E. B. Prindle, Apawamis, defeated C. J. Herkert, Columbia University Club, 6—15, 15—12 18—13.

H. W. Hanemann, Columbia University Club, defeated V. A. Ely, Apawamis, 15—10, 15—2.

HARVARD CLUB 5; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity Club, won from Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, by default.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated W. A. Naumer, Fraternity Club, 15—10, 15—7.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Whittemore, Fraternity Club, 15—9, 11—15, 15—10.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity Club, defeated R. M. Nelson, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—4.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. E. Leith, Fraternity Club, 15—7, 18—14.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated E. C. Buxton, Fraternity Club, 15—10, 15—2.

H. H. Brown, Harvard Club, defeated W. D. Silleck, Fraternity Club, 7—15, 15—2, 15—7.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, ELIZABETH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB 3

J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—13, 8—15, 15—8.

F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, defeated N. C. Jaquith, Elizabeth, 15—2, 15—1.

Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, 18—17, 17—14.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated William J. Mackay Jr., Elizabeth, 15—4, 15—11.

J. H. De Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, 6—15, 15—6, 15—4.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 15—13, 15—8.

J. P. Poe 3d, Princeton Club, defeated Allan Church, Elizabeth, 17—15, 15—13.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 7; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0

R. A. Leyendecker, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, 15—4, 15—7.

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—0.

W. A. Durcan, N. Y. A. C., defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—8.

R. W. Georgi, N. Y. A. C., defeated Sanford Treat, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—6.

L. M. Powell, N. Y. A. C., defeated E. W. Baker, Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—4.

C. W. Comisky, N. Y. A. C., defeated L. B. Myers, Park Avenue, 15—5, 17—14.

J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 12—15, 15—3, 15—8.

YALE CLUB 5; CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 2

W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—13, 15—11.

Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C., defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 18—16, 11—15, 15—10.

Thorburn Reid, Yale Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C., 15—4, 15—4.

N. T. Lane Jr., Yale Club, defeated K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—10.

E. L. Scott, Yale Club, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 17—14.

H. F. Greer, Yale Club, defeated H. G. Treiss, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 18—16.

R. L. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.

NINETY-FOUR ENTER BESTBALL TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Ninety-four professional golfers, including five former national open champions, were entered in the tenth annual midsouth open bestball golf tournament, which will be held as a preliminary to the midsouth open tourney.

The five former national open champions are John Farrell of New York, 1928; William MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., 1925; Cyril Walker of Paramus, N. J., 1924; James Barnes of Pelham, N. Y., 1921, and Fredrick McLeod, Washington 1908.

The tournament is a 36-hole event. Joseph Turnesa of Elmsfore N. Y., and Henry Ciucl of Stratford, Conn., won the event last year and have teamed together again this year.

THOMAS J. KELLY '32 ELECTED

IOWA CITY—T. J. Kelly '32, of Parnell, star of the University of Iowa cross-country team this season, will captain the Hawkeye harriers in their remaining meets, the plan of naming an acting leader for each contest having been abandoned. William C. Weir '32, of McGregor, was also elected to captain the Hawkeye "B" cross-country team.

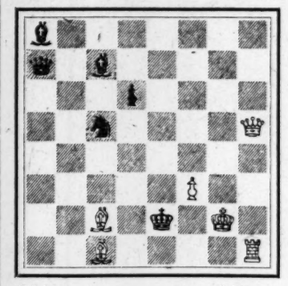
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1147

By Dr. E. Palkoska

Black 6 Pieces

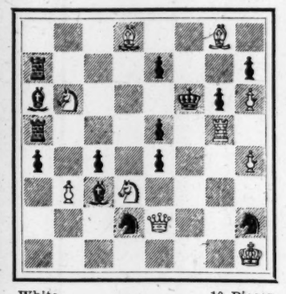


White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1148

By J. Paluzie

Black 14 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1145. Q-B2
No. 1146. 1. B-Kt6 (threat)
2. P-Q3ch
1. ——— PxB
2. K-R7
1. ——— BxB
2. Q-B
1. ——— K-Q4
2. Q-B8
1. ——— B-Q5
2. KtxPch

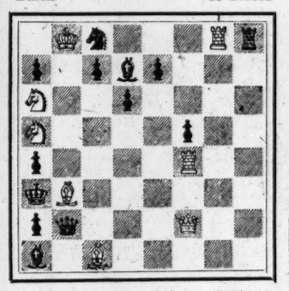
Prob. Comp. } Q-B7
A. Ellerman }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Previously in cross-checking themes Black's checks have been direct. In this problem Black gives check by discovery, at the same time unpinning a white piece by interference. Beyond its thematic interest, however, the problem is slightly crude, owing to the out-of-play position of the rook at Kt8.

By A. Ellerman

Black 13 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The match for the championship of the world is drawing to a close. After losing the sixteenth and seventeenth games, Bogoljubow won his first attempt at a king's side opening, only to lose the nineteenth. The twentieth, a Ruy Lopez, was filled with thrills; a draw followed aggressive tactics on the part of both players. The twenty-first game resulted in a win for Dr. Alekhine, making the present standing: Dr. Alekhine 10, Bogoljubow 5, drawn 6. Dr. Alekhine needs 2½ points to clinch the match.

H. Steiner and Jacob Bernstein are engaged in a match of four games to break their tie for first place in the annual state championship tournament recently concluded at Buffalo. The first game resulted in a win for Steiner.

Weaver W. Adams, New England champion, won the eleventh game of his match of five games up with Harold Morton. The score now stands four to three in favor of Morton.

Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, celebrated his return to the club named in his honor at New York City by defeating 19 in a simultaneous play, with but a single draw and one loss.

Games from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match:

Eighteenth Game

FRENCH DEFENSE

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	27 QR-B	Q-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 Px P	Px P
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	29 P-R6	Q-R4
4 B-Kt5	PxP	30 KR-QB	R-B
5 KtxP	B-K2	31 Kt-KB4	B-Q3
6 BxKt	PxB	32 KtxB	BxKt
7 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	33 Q-R7ch	B-B2
8 Kt-B3	P-QB3	34 RxRch	BxR
9 P-KKt3	Kt-Q2	35 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3
10 B-Kt2	Q-B2	36 Kt-Q3	R-Q
11 Q-K2	P-QKt4	37 RxBch	QxR
12 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	38 Kt-B5ch	K-Kt3
13 Castles QR	Kt-Kt2	39 QxQch	KxQ
14 Q-R5	R-KB	40 KtxPch	K-Q2
15 P-B4	P-Kt5	41 KtxR	KxKt
16 Kt-K2	Kt-Q4	42 P-Kt4	K-Q2
17 BxKt	BPxB	43 K-B2	K-B3
18 K-Kt	P-R4	44 K-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
19 P-Kt4	PxP	45 KxP	K-B5
20 P-B5	PxP	46 P-Kt5	KxKtP
21 QxBP	P-R5	47 K-Kt3	K-R4
22 KR-K	P-R6	48 P-QR4	K-R3
23 P-Kt3	B-B	49 K-Kt4	K-Kt3
24 QxRP	B-K3	50 P-R5ch	K-B3
25 Q-Q3	Castles	51 K-R4	Resigns
26 P-B3	K-Kt2		

Nineteenth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	40 R-K6(d)	K-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-B3	41 R-Q6(e)	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	42 R-Q7ch	K-R3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	43 QxQch	KxQ
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	44 RPxP	PxP
6 P-K4(a)	PxKP	45 PxP	R-R5ch
7 KtxP	B-K2	46 K-Kt3	R-Kt5ch
8 Kt-B3	Castles	47 K-B3	RxP(Kt4)
9 Q-B2	P-QKt3	48 R-QB7	P-R4
10 Castles(b)	B-Kt2	49 P-Q6	R-Kt
11 P-KR4	Q-B2	50 RxP	R-Q
12 B-Q3	KR-K	51 R-Q5	P-R5
13 K-Kt	Kt-B	52 K-B4	K-B2
14 BxKt	BxB	53 K-B5	K-K3
15 Kt-K4	P-B4	54 R-Q4	R-Bch
16 KtxBch	PxKt	55 K-Kt6	K-Q2
17 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3	56 RxP	R-B3ch
18 P-R5	Kt-B5	57 K-R5	R-B7
19 R-R4	BxKt	58 P-Kt4	KxP
20 PxB	P-K4	59 P-B3	R-B6
21 P-Q5(c)	Q-Q3	60 P-B4	R-R6ch
22 P-R6	K-R	61 K-Kt6	K-K3
23 Q-B2	KtxB	62 R-R5	R-KB6
24 QxKt	R-KKt	63 P-B5ch	K-K4
25 P-B4	R-Kt3	64 P-Kt5	K-B5
26 Q-B5	P-R3	65 K-B6	K-Kt5
27 R-K	PxP	66 R-R	R-B6ch
28 RxP	RxP	67 K-Q5	KxP
29 KR-K4	R-KKt	68 R-QKt	R-Q6ch
30 R-K7	R-KB	69 K-B6	R-Q
31 P-R4	R-R5	70 P-Kt6	K-Kt5
32 R-K8	RxR	71 P-Kt7	P-B4
33 RxRch	K-Kt2	72 P-Kt8(Q)	RxQ
34 Q-B8	K-R3	73 RxR	P-B5
35 R-Kt8	Q-K2	74 K-Q5	P-B6
36 K-R2	P-Kt4	75 K-K4	P-B7
37 R-Kt3	P-B4	76 R-KB8	K-Kt6
38 QxKBP	P-B3	77 K-K3(f)	Resigns
39 R-K3	Q-KB2		

(a) The text avoids the Cambridge Springs Defense and other well-known variations. Alekhine tried it in the eleventh game, which ended in a hectic draw.

(b) White's plan is evident: to mobilize his forces for direct attack as quickly as possible.

(c) Black has defended himself ingenicously, but White now has favorable ending possibilities.

(d) Q-K6 forces a surer and quicker win.

(e) Not P-Q6 because of 41 . . . R-B4; 42 Q-Q7ch, K-R3; 43 Q-K7, with a very difficult ending to win.

(f) A very instructive ending.

Twenty-first Game

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 QR-B	RxRch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 RxR	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	28 R-Q	Kt-B3
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	29 P-R3	Q-K4
5 PxP	BxP	30 Q-KB3	R-QKt
6 Kt-B3	P-Q4(a)	31 Q-B2	Kt-K2
7 PxP	PxP	32 R-K	Q-KKt4
8 B-Kt5	B-K3	33 P-B	R-Kt
9 BxKt	PxB	34 Q-Q4	R-Kt2
10 Castles(b)	Kt-Q2	35 P-KKt3	Q-QR4
11 Kt-Q4	Castles	36 R-KB	K-Kt2
12 P-K3	R-B	37 R-B	Q-K4
13 K-Kt	Kt-K4	38 Q-QKt4	Kt-Q4
14 KtxB	PxKt	39 Q-P	K-R2
15 B-K2	R-K	40 Q-Kt3	R-Kt
16 P-B4	Kt-B3	41 R-B5	Q-K8ch
17 P-B5	BxP	42 K-R2	Kt-K2
18 PxP	P-Q5	43 Q-KB3	R-Kt3
19 Kt-Q5	Q-K	44 Q-B4ch	K-Kt2
20 KtxB	PxKt	45 Q-Q6	Kt-Kt1
21 QxKP	Kt-K4	46 B-R4	K-R
22 Q-KR3	R-B3	47 R-B8	R-Kt2
23 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3ch	48 P-K7	QxKP
24 K-R	R-QB2	49 QxQ	Resigns(c)
25 B-Q7	R-Q		

(a) This move is bad, as Alekhine speedily demonstrates.

(b) White now has virtually a won game.

(c) A disgraceful showing for the challenger for the championship of the world.

Games from the Adams-Morton match:

Tenth Game

ALEKHINE'S OPENING

Adams White	Morton Black	Adams White	Morton Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	24 RxRch	KxR
2 P-K5	Kt-K4	25 R-Kch	K-Q
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	26 BxB	R-Kt
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	27 Kt-B5	BxKt
5 PxP	KPxP	28 PxB	KtxP
6 Kt-QB3	B-B4	29 BxRP	Kt-K3
7 Q-B3	Q-B	30 P-KR4	Kt-K2
8 B-Kt5	P-KR3	31 B-Kt5	KtxB
9 B-R4	B-Kt5	32 Kt1	Kt-B6
10 Q-K1ch	Q-K3	33 R-K4	Q-Q2
11 QxQ	BxQ	34 R-K7ch	K-B3
12 P-Q5	B-B4	35 K-Q3	Kt-K1ch
13 K-Q2	P-KKt4	36 K-K4	Kt-Kt3
14 R-Kch	K-Q2	37 Kt-Q4ch	K-Kt2
15 B-Kt3	P-KR3	38 R-K8	R-R4
16 P-KB4	Kt-R3	39 Kt-B3	P-KB4ch
17 Kt-B3	PxP	40 K-Q3	R-R3
18 BxP	Kt-B4	41 R-KKt8	P-B5
19 Kt-KR4	B-R2	42 RxKt	RxR
20 P-KKt3	QR-K	43 PxP	R-Kt7
21 R-Kt3ch	K-Q	44 P-B5	K-B3
22 B-B5	KtxPch	45 P-B6	R-Kt3
23 K-B2	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	

Eleventh Game

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Morton White	Adams Black	Morton White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	16 P-Kt5	PxKtP
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	17 R-Kt1	PxQBP
3 Kt-Q2	P-Q4	18 BxP	PxP
4 P-K3	Kt-KB3	19 Q-Kt2	P-Kt3
5 Kt-B3	Castles	20 PxP	P-QB4
6 Q-B2	QKt

7 HUNT TEAMS CONTEST CUP AT NEW YORK

World Champion Show Roadster Misses Trotting Prize at National Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An effort on the part of St. Mesrob, the world champion show roadster, who is now the holder of more than 700 blue ribbons in his own clas, to conquer a new world of the horse show caused a sensation in the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Entering the trotting class, he essayed to win the newly established event, where the candidates are not harnessed to a sulky, but are led about the ring by a halter, with the leader riding on a running horse.

While the roadster made a brilliant exhibition, trotting with such speed that his running companion was utterly unable to keep pace with him, the lack of control by the driver led him to break and even gallop once or twice. So he was set down in third place by the judges, the blue ribbon going to Guy Trogan, owned by E. R. Harriman, while Signal Flash, a stable companion of the veteran star, was second. Neither showed the amount of speed of St. Mesrob, but were more accustomed to the conditions.

The most spectacular event of the show so far came at the end of the afternoon, when seven hunt teams, of three horses each, dashed over the hurdles in turn, and then were paraded about the ring while the judges puzzled over the supremacy. Each group wore a hunt livery, and the ring was filled with brilliant colors, with the olive drab of the United States Army as a background. The cup donated by the United States Racing Association went to a trio of handsome chestnuts from the Eclipse Stables, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kellogg, of Derby, N. Y., and ridden by Mrs. Kellogg, her daughter, and the huntsman of their pack. Miss Ruth Cowans, of Montreal, combining with Miss Mary E. Altemus, of Philadelphia, took second place. Bookie, Dilwyne Farm, the stable of the Misses Carpenter, at Montchanin, Del., took third place, with another trio of chestnuts.

The Garvan Challenge Cup for hackneys in harness, which has been in competition for three years, will henceforth rest among the trophies of the Seaton Hackney Farm of Paul Moore, as his star, Seaton Pippin, which has never lost a single harness event, won it for the third time in succession. The reserve ribbon also went to Morristown, as Seaton Mistletoe was placed second to her elder stable companion.

The chief event of the week, the International Military Trophy, for the five nations represented by their officers, Canada, Poland, the Irish Free State, Italy and the United States, will be up for decision.

The Listener Speaks

"MARCHING along, singing the songs that won the war," was the refrain of one of Martha Attwood's soprano solos early in the General Motors Family Party, heard at 9:30 through the WEAF chain on Monday night. The line really struck the keynote of this Armistice Day celebration. It was largely the songs, some heard outwardly and others inaudible, that carried the youth of America and of the world through the crisis which ended 11 years ago, and it is this same mood which is carrying it on to the universal harmony of peace.

And radio is one of the most potent factors in this onward march of mutual understanding—which is well expressed in the mutual enjoyment of music, as well as of speech. Music itself, like all art or knowledge, is above physical boundaries in its scope, but radio is making its best interpretation available for listeners everywhere. It ignores limits of any description, whether they may be border fortifications or merely harassed customs officers.

Martha Attwood did her part in "Singing the Songs That Won the War" in this program with very great success. Beginning with the "Star-Spangled Banner," with which she opened the American Legion convention in the Trocadero in Paris two years ago, she continued with a progression that led from rousing patriotism to the love of home as expressed in "Homing." There was a little humor on the way, too, in the old song, "A Frog Went a-Courting."

Henry Hadley's orchestra rounded out the hour with music which was mainly concerned with the love of home—much of it emanating from the South. There was Hosmer's "Southern Rhapsody," a group of Stephen Foster's songs and "Turkey in the Straw." The joyful nature of Armistice Day was indicated in George Chadwick's "Jubilee" while Mr. Hadley's own "Angelus" from his "First Symphony" completed the sense of well-earned rest and constructive peace.

Before the final number—Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy"—Edward Thorgersen summed up the significance of the day's radio observances in a statement to the effect that the same music which had led America to earlier victories was now carrying the other nations in company with her on the march to enduring peace. D. M.

LABOR DEMANDS VINDICATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Seek Senate Inquiry—Say Communism Effect, Not Cause of Labor Unrest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—An official communication signed by the president, the vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, has been sent to F. H. Simmons and Lee S. Overman (D.), Senators from North Carolina, requesting a senatorial investigation of the textile industry in this State, to fix the responsibility for the "unrest" which has recently been so violently expressed.

Among other things, the Labor leaders say to the North Carolina Senators, as reasons for their request for an investigation:

"We wish to declare our belief that communism in North Carolina is an effect, not a cause of labor unrest.

"We wish to state that there was no Communism in the Marion strike situation and no Communism in any other strike situation in the State handled by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We believe there is an emergency for instituting this investigation promptly. We believe such an investigation is essential to cotton mill owners as well as to the workers, for the following reasons:

"To reveal the scale of wages, hours of employment and conditions under which employees in the cotton industry are engaged.

"To discern between mills that are treating their employees with due consideration and those that are imposing upon their employees.

"To determine whether there is a discrimination on the part of mill operators against organized employees.

"To determine how the present system in the cotton mill industry is affecting society of this State; whether it is contributing to the physical and spiritual uplift, or is tending to demoralize, degrade and peonize those who work in the mills.

"What effect the present system is apt to have on future generations in this State."

PROJECT TO BAR SECRET WORK OF LOBBYISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the two branches in its activity of seeking to influence legislators on pending measures.

"No regulation," he said, "can compel any person to admit that he is an agent when he claims to be merely a disinterested citizen or spectator. He may contend that he is solely an unofficial observer.

"As a consequence, our legislative halls are flooded with such persons, who solicit votes on legislation, some of them perhaps gratuitously, who do not register, and who do not hesitate even to request admission to the chamber floors. The privilege of the floor, which sould be extended solely to invited guests, is thereby abused. the last session many times the number of those who registered were actively engaged in influencing legislators.

"It seems, therefore, that the practice of lobbying through agents, whether good or bad, should be discouraged. Personal solicitation when bills are before the chamber for disposition is not necessary. The buttonholing of members in the halls often reacts against the ardent solicitor and does more harm than good. No man likes to be coerced. Full opportunity to present all sides of every question will always be given by committees. The mails can be and are used for the dissemination of propaganda.

Rely on Fair Play

"We can, if we are compelled to, close the legislative rooms to all persons not members of the Legislature, much as we would regret to be forced to take such a step. But, in the final analysis, we must rely on the good sense and fair play of interested parties to confine their activities to proper channels in the open, and by degrees we shall cut down to the minimum the pernicious practice of secret solicitation. We must therefore make our appeal to the forces of public opinion."

Fully half the time of legislative sessions, Mr. Bacon revealed, is taken up with special bills applying solely to particular localities, persons, or corporations, rather than to the public or state as a whole. This situation can be remedied, he explained by changes in the general laws and legislative rules, leaving local matters to be dealt with by cities, towns, and counties, delegating to the state administrative departments many of the details with which the Legislature is now compelled to concern itself.

Then, he inferred, the Legislature would be able to return to its primary function, that of serving as a channel through which the public may bring influence to bear on the formation of government policies.

Mr. Bacon also criticized excessive zeal for law-making. The statute books are cluttered with worthless laws, he said, and new ones are constantly being presented as panaceas, which would soon join the worthless category. As a result, citizens begin to think that some laws are good and some are bad. To prevent this, attention should be turned from temporary expedients and half-baked remedies, Mr. Bacon concluded, and applied to the fundamental theories of lawmaking.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 16

College Football

Yale—Princeton (WEAF Chain). From Yale Bowl, New Haven, William Munday announcing. 1:45 p. m.

Notre Dame-University of Southern California (WJZ Chain transcontinental and CBS). At Chicago. Graham McNamee announcing for NBC, which will be on the air at 2:45; "Ted" Husing for CBS, on the air at 3 p. m.

Premiere

"Mme. Butterfly" (American Radiator—Standard—WEAF Chain transcontinental). While grand opera is no longer a rarity over the air the operas of Giacomo Puccini are. Six of them will follow the first at monthly intervals. In the radio company will be Mme. Frances Alda, Miss Merle Alcock, Mario Chamlee, Pasquale Amato, Alfred O'Shea, all known through Metropolitan, Chicago Civic Opera or international concert connections. An opera orchestra will be conducted by Gennaro Papi, for 12 years a conductor of Italian opera at the Metropolitan. 7 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Dolores Cassinelli, soprano; Don Voorhees, orchestral director (Gillette—WJZ Chain). Frimi and two Spanish songs by Miss Cassinelli. Surrounding national music by the orchestra.

Stage and Screen Stars (Paramount—Publix—CBS transcontinental). 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS). Negro spirituals by Negro voices. 8:30 p. m.

Orchestral

"Musical Vespers" (CBS). Classical bits by Columbia Instrumental Ensemble and Chopin nocturne by Vincent Sorey, violinist. 6 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Composer moods. 6 p. m.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS). Glinka overture, some grand opera, several oddities, a Strauss waltz and three ballads. 7 p. m.

Floyd Gibbons; Walter Damrosch and his symphony orchestra (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mr. Gibbons will recount one of the interesting experiments which are always in progress at the great research laboratories of the General Electric at Schenectady. Complete rendition of Glazounov's "Third Symphony in D" scheduled by Mr. Damrosch. 9 p. m.

Henry Hadley and his orchestra (Gulbransen—CBS). Mr. Hadley, encouraged perhaps by the accepted rendition of a Stravinsky work of controversial value, has included a representative "Adagietto" from one of Gustav Mahler's innumerable "pro and con-ned" symphonies. Wolf-Ferrari, Hadley, Wagner and Rimsky-Korsakoff also programmed. 9:30 p. m.

All-Russian Program (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music ensemble. 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Dvořák and Rubenstein in arrangement for those who like it. 7:30 p. m.

Fred Waldner, tenor; Jean Goldkette's Orchestra, direction Victor Young (WJZ Chain). "Chicago Celebrities" period. 8 p. m.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS). Half hour at 8 and 11 p. m.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor (Laundry Owners—WEAF Chain). Our vocal duo favor musical comedy. Josef Koestner conducts orchestra. 8:30 p. m. NBC Pacific program. 9 p. m.

Bonnie Laddies (WJZ Chain). Popular three-part harmony. 9:15 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Current show music. 11:30 p. m.

Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour. 12 p. m.

Skellodians (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Featured medley of tunes by Songwriter Ted Fiorito, played by his orchestra; spirituals by the Tagolene Singers. 6:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS). Straight-faced burlesque of the familiar radio audition. 6:30 p. m.

"The Silver Flute" (WJZ Chain). Legendary lore and romance of a tribe of gypsies living in a rugged pass of the Himalayas between Turkestan and northern India. 8:30 p. m.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). Clare Briggs's domestic drama. 9 p. m.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). 11 p. m.

300-FOOT BRIDGE SPAN GETS ARMY APPROVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. — Approval has been given by the United States board of army engineers at Washington of a 300-foot span to be used in a new vehicular bridge crossing the Hudson River at Albany. The span will be of vertical lift type, having a full elevation of 135 feet above water.

The lift span will weigh 4,800,000 pounds. Width of the roadway will be 50 feet. It will make possible the removal of eight grade crossings on the Albany side of the river.

LOWER NITRATE DUTIES HOPED FOR BY CHILE

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Sergio Montt, Chilean Chargé d'Affaires, has begun conversations with Montes de Oca, Secretary of Treasury, regarding reduction of duties on Chilean nitrate to enable wider use of the Chilean product in Mexico. Montt hopes to persuade the Mexican authorities to eliminate the new duties and reduce the present rate of 10 per cent as well. According to Montt, the Treasury Department has indicated a willingness to consider reductions in the interest of trade and to benefit Mexican agriculture.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 15)

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Donner Steel	35	35	35
5 Douglas Aircraft	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
1 Driver Harris new	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
7 Dubilier Cond	8⅜	8	8
†325 Duke Power	135	125¼	135
E			
28 Earl Radio	2	1⅞	2
1 Eastern G & F	27	27	27
11 East States Pw B	21⅞	20	20
6 Eastern Util A	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
24 Eisler Elec	15⅜	15	15⅜
695 El Bond & Share	66¼	61	62⅜
9 El Bond & S pf	102½	101	101⅞
29 El Pow Asso	23	20	22
68 El Pow Asso A	20⅜	18⅜	19
6 El Pw & Lt op war	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 El Pw & Lt 2pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
18 Electric Share	15⅛	13⅜	14¼
2 Electric Share pf	70⅛	70	70
1 Emp G & F 7%pf	86	86	86
2 Empire Pow	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Eng Gold Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Evans Wallo Lead	9⅞	8⅛	8⅝
F			
2 Fabrics Finishing	5	4½	4½
15 Fageol Mot	3	3	3
10 Falcon Lead Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Fandango Corp	1	1	1
1 Fansteel Prod	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Federal Screw	40	40	40
3 Federated eMtals	25	25	25
64 Fiat rcts	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
8 Fiat deb rts	3	3	3
3 Financial Invest	5⅛	5	5
2 Firestone T&R	36⅛	35	35
2 Fla P&L 7% pf	100	10 0	100
12 Fokker Aircraft	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
17 Ford M Can A	26½	25½	25⅛
2 Ford M Can B	135	135	135
4 Ford Mot France	8	7⅝	7⅝
35 Ford Motor Ltd	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
4 Foremost Dairy	15	15	15
4 Founda For A	5⅛	5	5
12 Fourth Natl Inv	33	32	32
47 Fox Thea A	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
G			
1 Gen Alloys (.80)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8 Gen Am Inv Co	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Gen Am Inv pf (6)	77	75⅛	75⅞
69 Gen Baking	3⅞	3⅝	4
5 Gen Bak pf (6)	56	55	55⅞
57 Gen El Ltd rg (½)	10⅜	10	10⅛
9 Gen Empire	29½	26½	26½
2 Gen Firepr (2)	32	32	32
27 Gen G&E A	15⅜	14⅞	15¼
4 Gen L M (1.60)	12⅛	12	12
8 Gen Realty & U	13½	13¼	13½
8 Gen Real&U pf (6)	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
16 Gen Thea Eq vtc	29	26	29
16 Glen Ald C (10)	111	110	110
2 Globe Underwrit	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Gold Coin	⅛	⅛	⅛
7 Gold Seal Elec	5⅞	5¼	5½
19 Golden Cen Min	4	3⅞	4
23 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
128 Goldman S (2a)	39¾	39	39
3 Gotham Knitbac	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 Graymur	30⅝	30½	30½
80 †Gt At & P new	238¾	234	234
10 †Gt Atl & P 1st pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Gt Lakes Stl cod	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Greenfield T & D	14⅜	14¼	14¼
1 Grief (L) & Bro	10	10	10
25 †Grief & Bro pf	90	90	90
1 Groc Store P vtc	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Guardian Fire	45	45	45
29 Gulf O Corp Pa	125⅞	123	124¼
H			
19 Hall Print	22⅛	22	22
6 Handley P pr pf	3	2	2
11 Hap Candy St A	1⅝	1½	1½
25 Haygart Corp	34	33	34
3 Hazelentine	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 Hecla Min	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
1 Helent Rubenstein	5	5	5
2 Heyden Chem	20	20	20
1 Hollinger G M	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Homaokla Oil	3	3	3
1 Hormel G	40	40	40
3 Horn & Hardart	44½	44	44
13 Houston Gulf G	11¾	8½	11¼
20 Hudson BM&S	10⅝	10¼	10¼
31 Hum Oil & Ref	81⅜	80	81
2 Huyler St Del	14½	14½	14½
13 *Hydro El Serv	31⅞	31	31⅞
7 Hygrade Food	11⅜	10¼	10¼
I			
1 Ill P Line	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
5 Imp Chem	6½	6⅜	6½
53 Imp O Can new	27¼	25¾	27
2 Indiana Pipe L n	28	28	28
5 Iniana Ter Oil	18⅞	17½	17½
3 Indus Fin ctf	25	20	25
5 Insull Util	46	45⅛	45⅛
†50 Insull Util 2pf	80	80	80
6 Ins Co No Am	66¼	65	65
2 Insurance Sec	20¼	20¼	20¼
7 Insurance shares A	14⅛	14	14⅜
1 Intercoast Trade	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Intercon Petrol	⅞	¾	¾
1 Intl Holding & Inv	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Inter Perfume	9½	9½	9½
46 Internat Pet	20	18⅝	20
1 Inter Proc	5	5	5
1 Inter Projector	30	30	30
1 Inter Saf Raz B	17	17	17
6 Inter Superpow	39⅝	36	38¼
4 Inter Util A	32¼	30⅞	32¼
25 Inter Util B	7	6⅝	6½
1 Inter Util war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
16 Interstate Equities	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
5 Inters Eq pref	42½	42¼	42¼
2 Interstate Hos	13	12	13
1 Iron Cap Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Irving Air Chute	15⅜	15	15
7 Isotta Fras Co	10	10	10
21 Ital Super Pow A	11½	10⅝	10⅝
1 Ital S P deb rts	7½	7½	7½
J			
1 Jonas Nmburg pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
K			
5 Klein (D Emil) Co	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Klein Hy pt pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 Kolster Brandes	2	1⅝	1⅝
—L—			
2 Lackawanna Sec	37¼	37	37¼
3 Lakey F & Mach	12	12	12
2 Land Co Florida	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Lane Bryant	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛
2 Lazarus Cod	18	17⅝	17⅝
3 Lazarus Co	21	21	21
1 Lefcourt Realty	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Lefcourt Rlty pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
7 Lehigh Coal & Nav	110	106⅛	110
54 Lehman Corp	75¼	75¼	76⅛
10 Leonard Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
6 Lerner Stores	42	40	40
5 Libby McN & Lib	16½	16½	16½
11 Lily Tulip Cup	18	17	17
1 Lion Oil	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Loew's war	5	5	5
8 Lone Star Gas n	34⅛	33	33
7 Long Is Light	47	45	46
†60 Long Is Lgt pf	106	105	105
14 Louisiana L&E	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
—M—			
8 MacMarr Stores	25¼	25	25
3 Marconi Int Mar	9½	9⅛	9⅛
59 Marine Midland	36	33	33¾
2 Marion Stm Shov	16	15½	15⅜
31 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4 May Flower Assoc	57⅛	56	56
7 Memphis Nat Gas	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
2 Merch & Mfg Sec A	16⅛	16	16⅛
2 Merritt Chap & S	19⅛	19	19
1 Mesabi Iron	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Metal & Min	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Metro 5 to 50c St	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Middle West Util	230	230	230
146 Mid West Util nw	22⅜	21¼	21¼
3 Mid W Ut pf n	104	100⅛	104
1 MidCRoy con pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Midvale Co	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1 Mining Co Canada	3	3	3
16 Mo Kansas Pipe L	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
5 Mock Judson v	25	25	25
7 Montecitni deb rts	1⅛	⅛	⅛
23 Mountain Prod	8¼	8	8¼
N			
3 Nachman Spring	33	33	33
23 National Am Co	11⅞	10¼	10¼
4 National Aviation	1	10⅛	10⅛
2 Nat Elec Pow A	27	26⅛	26⅛
5 Nat Fam Stv	17	17	17
5 Nat Fuel & G (1)	26⅞	26½	26½
4 Nat Investors	19⅜	18	18
3 Nat P&L pf (7)	104	104	104
4 Nat PS A (1.60)	22	20⅜	20⅜
2 Nat Rub M (2)	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Nat Screen (1.60)	15	15	15
3 Nat Sg Rf NJ (2)	32	32	32
1 Nat Toll Br	12	12	12
30 Nat Tr (1¼g)	16	15¼	16
2 Nat Un Radio	9	8⅛	8⅛
3 Neet Inc A (1.60)	12½	12	12
3 Nehi Corp (1)	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
3 Nelson Cp H (2)	23¾	23½	23½
1 Newberry Co (1.10)	40	40	40
†50 Newberry pf	90	90	90
†50 NE Pw pf (6)	91⅜	90½	90½
3 NJ Zinc n (3g)	70¼	68	68
4 NM & Ariz Ld	3⅛	3	3
23 Newmnt M (4a)	124⅞	121⅛	121⅛
2 Newport Co	29	29	29
2 NY Auc (1½)	11	10	10
123 NY Cent rts	5⅝	5⅛	5½
24 NY Investrs (1.20)	26	25	26
2 NY Invest war	4¾	4½	4½
1 NY Mdse	25	25	25
2 NY Tel 6½% pf	113⅞	113⅛	113⅝
16 Niag H P B war	7½	7⅛	7⅛
302 Niagara H Pow	14	13½	13⅝
83 Niag H P A war	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
11 Niag Shares	21⅞	18¼	18⅜
3 Niles Bem Pond	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 Nipissing Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Noma Elec	16	16	16
19 Noranda Mines	35	32⅝	34
1 Northam War	34	34	34
10 No Am Ut Sec	6⅞	5	5
37 North Am Aviat	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1 No Am Ut Sec 1pf	93½	93½	93½
6 Nor States P A	137	135	137
7 Northwest Eng	20⅞	19½	19½
O			
3 Novadel Agenc	20¼	20	20
1 Novadel pf	95	95	95
36 Ohio Cop	1¼	1	1¼
36 Ohio Oil	70	69⅝	70
2 Outboard Mot A	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3 Oil Stocks A	9	9	9
P			
1 Pac G & E 1pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 Pandem Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Paramount Cab	10	10	10
1 Penn G&E A	16½	16½	16½
6 Penn Mex Fuel	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
80 Pennroad Corp	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
200 Pennroad rts	⅜	⅛	⅛
9 Penn Wat & Pow	84	81	81⅛
2 Peoples Lt Pw A	37	37	37
†10 Pepperell Mfg	95	94	94
3 Perfect Circle	35	28	35
1 Perryman El	9¼	9¼	9¼
131 Petroleum Corp	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛
1 Philippe (L) B	11	11	11
5 Pick Barth Co ff	10⅛	10	10⅛
1 Pie Bak Am A	25	25	25
3 Pilot Radio A	8½	6½	6½
14 Pitney Bowes new	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
5 Pitts Lake E Ry	108	108	108
1 Pitts Pl Glass	55½	55½	55½
5 Plymouth Oil	28	28	28
2 Polymet Mfg	15⅜	14	15⅜
1 Pond Creek Pocah	11	11	11
2 Powdrell & Alex	75	70½	70½
16 Prince & Whitely	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
2 Propper Silk Hos	15	15	15
15 Prince & Wh pf	31½	31	31
10 Prudential Invest	14	13⅜	13⅝
5 Pyrene	7¼	7¼	7¼
R			
1 Radio Products	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
†50 Ry & Lgt Sec	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
3 Rainbow L Prod A	11½	10	10
8 Rainbow L Prod B	6⅜	6	6
1 Reliable Stores	17⅛	17¼	17¼
3 Reliance Manage	22	20⅞	20⅞
2 Reynolds Metal nw	25⅞	25	25⅞
1 Rike & Kumler	33	33	33
20 Roan Ant Cop	29⅞	28¼	28¼
8 Rockld L&P tr ctf	20⅜	20⅛	20⅞
2 Roosevelt Field	5⅛	5	5
2 Ross Stores	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Rudolph Guenther	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
S			
69 St Regis Paper	17⅞	17	17
2 Salt-Creek Cons	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10 Salt-Creek Prod	10	10	10
1 Schiff & Co	30	30	30
21 Selected Indust	9⅞	9	9
1 Selected Ind pf	59	59	59
2 Sentry Saf Control	5	5	5
10 Shattuck Denn	8⅛	8	8
1 Shawinigan Water	73	73	73
2 Sheaffer Pen	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
44 Shenandoah	10	8⅝	8⅝
26 Shenandoah pf	23½	22⅞	23⅛
3 Silicia G Corp ctfs	18	17½	17½
15 Singer Mfg Ltd	4⅛	4	4
3 Sing Financial	20	15	15
†130 Smith A O	174¾	171¼	171¼
15 Sonora Prod	2	1⅝	1⅝
2 So Am Gold & Pl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 So'east P&L pt pf	82	82	82
2 So Cal Ed B pf	24½	24½	24½
1 So Cal Pow A	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
6 Southern Corp	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
5 South Penn Oil	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Southe Ice & U B	6	6	6
4 Southeland Royal	12⅛	12	12
7 So west Safety	15	14	14⅞
3 Spar & Gen rcts	1	1	1
2 Stahl Meyer	27	26½	26½
1 Stand G & E pf	104¼	104¼	104¼
189 Stand O Ind	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
6 Stand O Kan	24	24	24
31 Stand Oil Ky	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞
†250 Stand Oil of O	85½	85	85
5 Stand P & L	80	71	75
†25 Stand Screw	124	124	124
7 Starrett Corp pf	36	33	35
7 Stein & Co	22¼	20	22
10 Stutz Mot Car Am	5⅞	4	4⅜
2 Sunray Oil	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1 Swan & Finch	10	10	10
6 Swift & Co	125¼	125¼	125¼
2 Swift Int	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 Swiss Am Elec pf	94	94	94
4 Syrac Wash M B	13	12⅜	12⅜
T			
4 Taggart Corp	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Tampa El	50	48⅛	48⅛
12 Teck Hugh Gold	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Texon O & Land	10	10	10
1 Thermoid Co	21	21	21
3 Thermoid Co pf	72	72	72
3 Third Nat Invest	34⅞	30⅛	30⅛
2 Thompson Prod A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Thompson Starr	7½	7½	7½
2 Thomp-Starr pf	36½	36	36
2 Todd Shipyds	40¼	40¼	40¼
122 Transamer Corp	41⅞	40½	41⅞
6 Transcont Air Tr	10⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20 Trans L D Pict A	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
29 Tri Cont Allied	51	50	50⅛
10 Tri Cont Corp pf	80	80	80
2 Trunz Pork Stores	20	20	20
†160 Tubize Art Silk B	150	141	147
4 Tung-Sol Lamp	19⅜	18¼	19⅜
U			
11 Ulen & Co	20½	19⅛	19⅜
6 Union Am Invest	28	26	26
1 United Carbon	105	105	105

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
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3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
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HAMILTON
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Opp. Post Office

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KING & PARK STS.
Quality—Service Regent 181

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
CANADA

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Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Howker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun; Moukland Pharmacy, 166 Moukland St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON
(Continued)

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from now till Christmas
Make them from Fabrics

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None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
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REAL Service
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Cleaners of Recognized Ability
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ANYTHING IN CANVAS
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and 752 RICHMOND ST. at Oxford St.
Phone Met. 1020

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BREAD AND CAKE
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON
(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO
(Continued)

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GLOVETTE Girdles
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NOTARY
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Quebec

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Men, Women and Children
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Gentlemen's and Ladies'
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Quebec

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

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COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
Alfred Rogers, *President*
CAN. CEMENT BLDG.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PRIVATE HIRE
Closed or open cars can be hired for long or short tours; any distance undertaken; terms by arrangement. Owner-driver, MR. A. WOOLF, 59 St. Augustine's Avenue, S. Croydon. Phone 2503.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH
Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Rd. Phone 5616
"LIKE A GEM IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING" Standing in two acres, two minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU: SEPARATE TABLES: COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS.
Readers of this paper welcomed.
(3 minutes from new church)
GARAGE for 6 CARS. Illustrated tariff.
S. M. Horspool

Wires 4600 Bournemouth. Phone 4600.
STUDLEIGH ROYAL. WESTCLIFF
Charming private hotel standing in its own grounds, sheltered by beautiful pines; luxuriously furnished & decorated; hot & cold water in all bedrooms, central heating, home comforts; magnificent views overlooking Winter Gardens; 3 minutes Sea Square & Reading Room; pavilion quite close; terms from 3 gns. week; guests met by our saloon cars; garage; no irritating extras.

BOURNEMOUTH—CRAG HALL—PENSION Finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Tel. No. 269.

BOURNEMOUTH—Tower House, West Cliff Gardens; pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires; billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH—Cavendish House Boarding Establishment, 8 Christchurch Rd.—Gas fires in bedrooms; personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. L. & E. JONES.

BOURNEMOUTH—Moderate & comfortable, south aspect; gas fires in bedrooms, separate tables; close to pier, Chine, Gardens & trams. HARRIS, 11 Cecil Road, Boscombe.

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount, Priory Rd.—Superior furnished suites; 2 mins. Pier, Square, Winter Gardens; gas fires in bedrooms; southwest aspect; garage. Tel. 840.

HINDHEAD—Punchbowl Inn (Temperance), very warm and comfortable in Winter, terms moderate, glorious scenery; also tea and lunch rooms.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH — Burnbrae Guest House; beautiful sunny position; five minutes' walk from buses. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Residential Hotel on sea front; central position; one minute shops & pier; dining room & lounge with covered balcony facing sea; comfort & cooking studied; winter terms 2½ to 4 guineas weekly according to room; warmly recommended; special Christmas programme; terms 15/6 a day. Apply MRS. CROFTS.

SURREY, Leigh Place Hotel, Cobham, Phone 20—Charming surroundings, grounds 10 acres; spacious reception; salubrious air; lovely country home; billiards, tennis hard; garden produce; excellent cuisine; gas fires in bedrooms.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN (1 or 2) about 12 years would be welcomed in lady's country home near Bournemouth as companions to another little girl; home tuition. Box K-76, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

GREENFORD, MIDDX. — Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. R. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or Telephone Southall 1553.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES — Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study, and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, SUNNY LODGE—Home for rest & study & for those needing care. MISS MOIR, Sunny Lodge, Mount Park. Telephone not yet fixed.

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up; also children's garments. MISS E. ADAMS, 7 St. Margaret's Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Tel. 1997.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Two furnished rooms service flat, garden; 3½ guineas; additional rooms available. OWEN, 89 Holland Park, W. 11. Park 5887.

FOR SALE

CHOICE SHRUBS for the garden, Berberis, Cytisus, Pittosporums, Syringa, Spirea, Wiegelia, Laburnum, Prunus; try a sample dozen; price 30/-. TRESEDER NURSERIES, Truro; also Plymouth and Paignton.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BICKLEY PARK, KENT—Freehold for sale. Desirable residence, 12 miles from London. Unique grounds of about 3 acres. Eight bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, large lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, billiard or dance room all on two floors only. Central heating, double garage. Vacant possession £9000. Apply HAWKINS, Milestones, Cliftonville, Kent.

DUNSTONE, Maridon Hill, Paignton, S. Devon—Beautifully situated, facing south; 2 acres, orchard, tennis, garage; 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, central heating, continual hot water; Torquay 2½, Paignton 1½ miles; £2,750 freehold; pictures sent.

HOVE, SUSSEX—Small house in good residential part; 10 minutes sea. Apply MRS. HUNTER, 18 Modena Road.

HOUSES TO LET

SANDBANKS, near Bournemouth — To let furnished, convenient modern, small convenient house; electric light, gas, telephone, garage, 3 guineas per week. Apply FLEURET, Cookham Dene, Chislehurst.

SELSEY—Furnished cottage, very moderate rent for winter months; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bath, indoor sanitation, electric light, constant hot water; near village & sea; golf; 2 guineas until end of March. Apply owner, Godsland, Hillstree, Selsey, Chichester.

BOURNEMOUTH—To let, unfurnished, near Talbot Woods, shops & trams, small modern house, detached; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom (hot & cold); rent 42?3 per annum exclusive of rates. Apply to MISS COLLINS, 47 Devonshire Road, Polygon, Southampton.

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NEAR STROUD — Accommodation in warm country cottage, sitting room & bedroom, with use of dining room; meals optional; terms moderate; suit gentlewoman with small means, especially if desirous of time to study, or to pursue some art or craft. Apply MISS NORTON-NISBETT, Lilac Cottage, Rodborough, Stroud.

BRIGHTON—Comfortable Board Residence Central, 1 minute sea; separate tables; excellent cuisine; proprietress: "Shanklin House," 14 Oriental Place

WHITSTABLE, KENT—Charming house; secluded garden; every attention; suitable rest and study; trains direct from London & Manchester. MRS. JEE, "Rest Haven." Tel. 352.

WORTHING—Comfortable home for permanent guest in small boarding house on sea front. Apply 247 Brighton Road, Worthing.

POST VACANT

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX—Mother's help wanted for one girl of 6; good French necessary; comfortable home. CAMPBELL, Steel Cross.

SUSSEX—Competent cook-housekeeper required for small first class guest house; also an experienced housemaid. MRS. LINDSAY, Horeham Manor, Horeham Road, East Sussex.

POST WANTED

YOUNG Oxford graduate four years in tropics seeks commercial or other opening. Box 2448, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, Eng.

EDUCATED gentlewoman (30), bright, able give experienced care; musical, domesticated; willing travel; typewriting; references. Box K-1113, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

NORTH HARROW, MIDDLESEX—Advertiser, living in own house, would like to let a room with breakfast, to a gentleman engaged during the day; terms one guinea per week. 54 Parkside Way.

TEACHERS

MISS WINIFRED AMOS, A. R. A. M. Registered Teacher, gives Violin and Viola lessons. Coaches Quartets, Trios, etc. Accepts Concert engagements. 22 Fairfield Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

CHELTENHAM (Cotswolds). Gresham House, Cleeve Hill. Tea Gardens & Guest House. For Sale Freehold. Main road; 'bus & tram route, 800 feet. Apply Proprietress.

WHY NOT BUILD
a house to meet your requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts. Write for Brochure "R" with plans and prize-winning designs.
UNIVERSAL HOUSING CO., LTD.
Rickmansworth

WANTED

REQUIRED—Small flat or house in Guildford, Surrey. Box K-2437, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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WOOD & LING (Bath) Ltd.
JULIAN ROAD
Automobile Engineers and Garage
Cars for Hire—Drive Yourself
Any Make of Car or Motor Cycle Supplied.
DRIVING TAUGHT Phone 3718

Complimentary Stationery
Visiting Cards, "At Home" Cards, etc.
Printed at Shortest Notice
KNIGHT *Printer & Stationer*
Crown Printing Works
19 Green Street, Bath
Established nearly a century

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Tigre Furriers
(Bexhill), Ltd.

Finest value in
Finest Furs
Excellent workmanship guaranteed. Moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs
11 St. Leonards Rd., Bexhill-on-Sea
Tel. Bexhill 429

Antiques
35 Western Road
Bexhill-on-Sea
PERIOD FURNITURE, SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, CHINA, etc.

ERNEST SHEATHER, F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate and Land Agent and Valuer
Over 30 years' local business experience.
14 St. Leonards Rd., Bexhill-on-Sea.
Tel. 351

CHAPMAN & SON
BUTCHERS
10 Buckhurst Place
BEST QUALITY MEAT.
Phone 665 Bexhill

Mme. Weir
Phone 806
Specialists in Coats, Gowns, Millinery and Woollen 3-piece Suits
7 St. Leonards Rd.

J. ARSCOTT LTD.
45-47 St. Leonards Road
Noted Up-to-Date Machine Bakery
Winners of many gold & silver medals.
For excellence & purity
Delivery to all parts daily.

High Class Family Grocers
Fruiterers and Provision Merchants
McGREGOR & CO.
J. W. D. Burgess & C. G. Blundell
57 Station Road, Town Hall Square
Phone 120
Agents for Crosse & Blackwell and Dixon's Soups

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BIRMINGHAM

EXCLUSIVE
GOWNS, COATS, COATEES, WRAPS, FURS, MILLINERY, GLOVES, HOSE, BAGS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, BRASSIERES, UNDERWEAR, SLEEPWEAR
SILKS, ART SILKS, COTTON DRESS FABRICS, ETC. WOOLLENS, FLANNELS & COATING VELOURS.
PERFUMERY & TOILET PREPARATIONS. HOUSEHOLD LINENS & SOFT FURNISHINGS at
Packhams BIRMINGHAM

For Ladies' Wear
Walter Austin Ltd
71 to 77 Corporation St.
Birmingham
ENGLAND
Gowns, Costumes, Coats, Blouses, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Fabrics

BARROW
STORES CAFE
BIRMINGHAM

BUY
Kunzle
CAKES and CHOCOLATES
GUARANTEED PURE
Cafés Union St.
Midland Arcade
Paradise St.
Five Ways
52 Granby St., Leicester
London: 101 Regent Street, W. 1

HERBERT SMALL
290 Rookery Road, Handsworth
High Class Butcher
Phone Northern 2892

At Your Service Ring Up Victoria 757
F. G. THOMAS
Draper & Hosier
Agent for Alpha & Wolsey Underwear
531 Green Lane, Small Heath

Jacob's, and Carr's Biscuits
A. G. BARTON
Grocer, Confectioner, Dairyman
2 Marldon Road, Kings Heath
Chiver's, Crosse & Blackwell's, and Rowntree's goods stocked.

A. & M. E. KNIGHT
SHIRLEY
Christmas Gifts, Cards, Calendars, Diaries, Books, Stationery

BIRMINGHAM—Sutton Coldfield

O. M. WESTWOOD
56 Birmingham Rd. Telephone 770
Sutton Coldfield (Opp. Cottage Hospital)
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Speciality
(Macdonald Steam System)

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING
DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd

C. G. LEE
2 Westbourne Arcade
Watch, Clock & Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

A. C. MEADER
Watchmaker & Jeweller
Antique Silver bought and sold
BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH

The Linen Warehouse
Gervis Place, The Square
Specialities in Linen of all descriptions
ANDERSON & McAULEY Ltd., of Belfast

W. PARSONS
COSTUMIER & FURRIER
SPECIALIST IN LARGE SIZES
Personal Supervision
162 Old Christchurch Road

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

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England

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(Continued)

For "EXCELLENT MILK" go to
MODEL FARMS
& FROWD'S DAIRIES
Deliveries in all parts of the Borough
Your patronage earnestly solicited.
Head Depot: 33 Triangle, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

Phone: Brighton 2606
(Late Fitter from Dickens & Jones)
"ELISE"
Court Dressmaker & Costumier
Ladies' Own Materials Made Up
33 BRISTOL GARDENS
Kemp Town, Brighton
Nos. 1 and 7 Bus pass the door. Hours 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., Saturdays 1:30 p. m.

WILLIAM HILL
(NOVA) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

"PLUMMER ROGERS"
Shoreham's Fashion Shoe Shop
(Exactly Opposite G. P. O.)
"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New
Telephone: Brighton 4341

JAMES A. TROUGHTON
A.M.I.E.E.
Car Lighting & Ignition Specialist. Battery Charging & Repair Service. "National" & Other Portable Radio Sets.
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT GARAGE
Milton Road, Elm Grove

BRISTOL

ARTISTIC CARPETS RUGS

Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

CHURCHILL & SON Ltd.
Angelus Player-Pianos
Pianos of Quality
GRAMOPHONES and RECORDS
MUSIC
66, Park Street, Bristol

LEATHER GOODS
BRACHER'S
North Street (Stokes Croft)
40 Queens Road, Clifton
53 Gloucester Road
66 & 68 Bedminster Parade, Bristol
and The Hayes, Cardiff, and Water Street, Port Talbot

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Cleaners

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
Stokes Croft, Bristol
For Garden, Home and Holiday

BROMLEY—KENT

F. MEDHURST Ltd
DEPARTMENTAL STORES
FOR
Fashions & Furnishings
REMOVALS
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

SHALLARD & FENDT
Quick Valet Service
Turning & Repairs
Dyers & Cleaners
4 East St. Telephone
Opposite G. P. O. Ravensbourne
Bromley 3934

For Reliable Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
E. W. PAYNE (Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
132 and 133 High Street, Bromley
Phone 602 Ravensbourne
Agents for
WALTHAM—ROLEX AND BUREN WATCHES

GEORGE PYRKE & SONS
Home Furnishers
Removal & Storage Contractors
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

For Diamond & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
21 High Street, Bromley.
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

Telephone Ravensbourne 2688
C. PALMER
High-Class Dyers, Cleaners & Furriers
FURS
Remodelled and cleaned to ladies' requirements.
93 LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY

CAMBERLEY

CONFECTIONER & GENERAL STORES
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SPECIALITIES
G. CHENNELLS
Phone 703
Belmont Road, Camberley

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

CANTERBURY

J. Hunt & Sons
General Drapers
Furnishers & Tailors
Established 130 years
1-6 MERCERY LANE
(Opp. Cathedral Entrance)
CANTERBURY

DYERS and CLEANERS
E. BEASLEY & SON Ltd.
22-24 Stour Street Telephone 233
Branch Offices:
47 St. Georges Place 41A St. Peters St.

CHINGFORD

F. E. Uglow
37 STATION ROAD—High Class Drapery
3 STATION BUILDINGS—Everything ready to wear for Ladies & Children
28 STATION ROAD—Fashion shoes of the latest design for foot comfort

HOUSE AGENT—INSURANCE—MORTGAGE BROKER
Houses for sale from £650 to £2000
J. PETTINGALL
Phone 624. 102 Station Road, Chingford

BOYDENS
High-Class Baker Specialists in Christmas, Birthday, Christening and Bride Cakes
Pastry Cook & Confectioner
Dainty Gateaux for All Parties.
THE PARADE, Chingford Phone 286

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CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Grocers and Provision Merchants
Tel. 62

CROYDON

Taylers'
High Class Family Grocer
A splendid selection of Christmas Fruit, York Hams, Stilton and Wensleydale Cheese, Prime Old Cheddars, etc.
Romary's Tunbridge Wells' Biscuits
Agents for
Crosse & Blackwell, Brands, Chivers, Postum, Grape-Nuts, Shredded Wheat, Rowntrees Chocolates, Jacobs, Huntley & Palmers', Peak Frean and Carr's Biscuits.
108 GEORGE ST. Tel. Croydon 2234

JANE CARTMELL
"Marketings"
Christmas Gifts
CARDS and CALENDARS
1 DINGWALL RD., E. CROYDON
(First private house on left from George Street)

The House of SAVAAGE
GEORGE ST., CROYDON
for
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS and INTERIOR PAINTING and DECORATING

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46, George St., Croydon
HIGH CLASS STATIONERY AND FANCY LEATHER GOODS

STILES & CO.
SHOE SPECIALISTS
21a GEORGE ST., CROYDON
District Agent for
"KORCET"
Super Arch Support Shoes

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Proprietor—W. W. KNIGHTS
Tel. Purley 1977-1399
General and Fancy Drapers & Milliners
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon and Tram Terminus, Purley.
SPECIALITIES: Millinery, Twilfit Corsets, Jaeger Wear, "Wear-Well" Hosiery, Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens, Umbrellas recovered.

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, Ltd.
EXCLUSIVE SHOES
for All Occasions
28 GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
'Phone Croydon 1262

Christmas Presents
TOYS, GAMES, and FANCY BASKETS
in large variety
DALE'S STORES
84 George St. Phone Croydon 1252

J. A. DALDORPH
48 Church Street, Croydon
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER
JEWELLER and GOLDSMITH
Christmas Gifts in Variety
Repairs a speciality. Tel. Croydon 1135

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WM. BRUFORD & SON Ltd.
FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE
OLD ENGLISH SILVER
241 High Street, EXETER

KING and KEAREY
Removal Experts
Distance No Object—Estimates Free
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Phone 3518

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving a Speciality
"The most Luxurious Salons in the West of England"
JORDAN BRYER
85A FORE ST., EXETER
Above Messrs. Cooler's Ltd. 'Phone: 3988

HASTINGS

Telephone: 1694
Watmough & Baddeley
Exclusive Autumn Fabrics
13 Wellington Place Late Hastings Metcalf & Kirkpatrick

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

HASTINGS
(Continued)

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77 Castle Hill Road, Hastings
(Opposite Old Hastings Castle)
A Varied Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Garments in Stock. Electric Shade Wires, Novelties, etc.

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Phone: Gerrard 4872
A. MILLAR
ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1
Fittings in KINGSTON by arrangement

Telephone Kingston 1180
THE DOMESTIC SANITARY LAUNDRY Ltd.
113 Bonner Hill Rd., Kingston-on-Thames
Try Home Service—2/6 per doz. articles

HIDE & CO. LIMITED
The Market Place
Drapers & Furnishers
Phone Kingston 0186

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ATTRACTIVE
Modern labour-saving 6-roomed country houses at Nazeing, near Broxbourne station. 27 minutes Liverpool Street; electrically fitted throughout, including cookers; good gardens; garage room, etc.; pleasing design and position.
Freehold £695 & £715
View any time or send for particulars.
D. PEGRUM, NAZEING, ESSEX
Phone Nazeing 20

NORTHWOOD--MIDDX.

RELIABLE LAUNDERING
punctual collection and delivery and courteous business relations are assured to all customers of
The Watford Steam Laundry
Do you not seek these qualities of service?
The Watford Steam Laundry
Sydney Road, Watford. Tel. 307

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THE
SCOTCH TEA ROOMS
Daintily served Luncheons and Teas. Home Made Cakes. Scones and Shortbread.
18 WHITE LION ST., NORWICH

P. A. LADDIMAN
for
CHRISTMAS CHEER
Macfarlane's Cakes Choice Fruits
PLUMSTEAD ROAD

PAULINE WILDE
invites those looking for inexpensive Christmas Gifts to see her dainty and exclusive novelties.
Sole agent for the Lenci dolls.
11 ROYAL ARCADE

OSWESTRY

THE SPOT FOR QUALITY IN FOODSTUFFS
IRWINS
8, BAILEY OSWESTRY.

Madam Bolton
HATS, FROCKS, COATS
Everything for Ladies' Wear
OSWALD ROAD

OXFORD

SPECIAL OFFER
of Slightly Damaged
Real Witney Blankets
all sizes & qualities
less 25%
OSBORN TITE WITNEY

WILLIAM BAKER & CO. Ltd.
Broad Street Corner
HOUSE FURNISHERS
have one of the largest showrooms for beautiful China & Glass to be found in the Provinces.

ELLISTON & CAVELL Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
Seee our advertisement on another page.

COOPER & BOFFIN Ltd.
Bakers & Confectioners
Have specialised for the past sixty years in the manufacture of the finest Bread, Cakes and Pastry. Branches in all parts of the city. Daily deliveries. Telephone 2095 (Private branch exchange).

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Florist, Fruiterer and Greengrocer
4 MARKET STREET

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

FOOT COMFORT ? ? *consult*
SHOE COMFORT
SIDNEY PARKER
FOOT EXPERT
95/6 Old Town Street, Plymouth

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

The NEW MORANTS
offers every requirement for the
CHRISTMAS SEASON
for Ladies, Children and Home
PALMERSTON RD., SOUTHSEA

JEANE ET CIE
Opposite Regent Cinema
56a London Road
GOWNS, SUITS, JUMPERS
OUTSIZES a Speciality

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

RICHMOND—SURREY

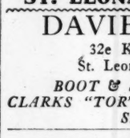
For Your NEW CAR
REPAIRS and OVERHAULS
PART EXCHANGES
DEFERRED TERMS
THE BLACK HORSE AUTO SERVICE CO.
By Christian Science church
Sheen & Grena Roads, Richmond, S. W.
Phones: Richmond 2811 or Richmond 0869

Phone Richmond 0619
Rickert & Tietze
COIFFEUR DE DAMES
& Hair Specialists
Permanent Waving
5 Lower George St., Richmond, Surrey

Home-made Cakes (of the finest quality)
Elevenses & Afternoon Teas
Bobbie's Tea Room
1 & 3, Dalford Road, (Corner) Richmond, Surrey.
TELEPHONE No. 3937 RICHMOND

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Including Wireless
A. HAYES, 2 Eton St., Richmond, Surrey
Telephone Richmond 1024
Sundays and Holidays Richmond 3079

Richmond's Famous Cake Shop
The Original Shop for
MAIDS OF HONOUR
3 Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey
where the famous cakes have been sold since the reign of Henry VIII.
LUNCHEONS & TEAS

Cycles, Wireless and Sports

W. SCOTT
319 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone: Prospect 4075

Established Over Half a Century
Wright Bros. Ltd.
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
RICHMOND
It costs less to shop at Wrights

HISCOKE'S LIBRARY
22 Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey
NEW and SECOND-HAND BOOKS
STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS
FOUNTAIN PENS

SEVENOAKS—KENT

For Household & Family Laundry
Phone or Write
SEVENOAKS SANITARY LAUNDRY
Holly Bush Lane
We collect & deliver promptly in all surrounding districts.
Phone 367 Sevenoaks. A. Bryant, Proprietor

BIGG BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS BREAD BAKERS
Quakers Hall Model Bakery
Only Top Grade Flour Used

REAL ESTATE
Particulars of Houses & Land for sale in Kent, Surrey & Sussex
F. D. IBBETT & CO.
Estate Agents, Auctioneers & Valuers, High Street, Sevenoaks. Phone 147

Telephone Sevenoaks 116
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

WHYNTIE & CO.
Phone 89
Drapers, Clothiers and Milliners
"Aquatite" Raincoats
114-118 HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

DAVIES & LEA
32e Kings Road
St. Leonards-on-Sea
BOOT & SHOE STORES
CLARKS "TOR" & "LIGHTFOOT" SHOES

SURBITON—SURREY

Perowne & Russell
Gramophone Specialists
4 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Records of Hymns by Mary Baker Eddy. Sung by George Parker. Tel. Kingston 6044.

EVELYN ANNE Ltd.
(E. A. Villiers & V. E. Boultbee)
GOWNS MILLINERY
SPORTS WEAR
18 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Telephone: Kingston 3474

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Corn, Flour, Seed, Forage
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33, ABERGELE RD., COLWYN BAY.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GUY FAWKES.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: One of the conspirators concerned in the infamous "Gunpowder Plot," which failed of success in the London of November, 1605. He came of a family of excellent standing, Protestants, but later the youth's thoughts were turned toward the Roman Catholic faith. It was an era in which religious issues ran high. When James I ascended the English throne, Puritans and Roman Catholics shared a hope of increased tolerance. Instinctively James was averse to any persecution of the Roman Catholics, yet he enforced occasionally certain laws against them to placate the popular feeling, which was overwhelmingly Protestant. Consequently, the Roman Catholics became so restive as to be easily kindled into rash action.

About that time 13 conspirators formulated a plot whereby the King, his ministers and the members of Parliament were to be dispatched by an explosion of gunpowder. Guy Fawkes's interest being secured, he, because of his unusual courage and cool-headedness, was intrusted with the actual perpetration of the ugly deed. All was ready and the day approached when Parliament would be opened amid pomp and ceremony, the King and his ministers in attendance. A house, adjoining the Parliament building, had been hired, a passage dug from one cellar to the next, the barrels of gunpowder placed in position.

Then one of the conspirators, wishing to warn a Roman Catholic member of Parliament, sent his friend an anonymous letter. The Earl of Salisbury, James's chief minister, got to know of it; so did the King himself. Somewhat brutally was the lesson brought home to the Roman Catholics that not by such means could they seize upon the temporal control in such a land as England. If one finds himself in the England of today, he may be somewhat surprised to discover the children of the streets celebrating, with a boisterous glee, the recurrence of this grim anniversary.

A Word a Day

Mortality, Immortality

When we trace these words to their Latin root, *mors*, "death," we can plainly see that that which is "mortal" is subject to death, destined to die, while that which is "immortal" (*im*, for *in*, the Latin negative prefix) means literally "not mortal," or, more to the point, "deathless."

In one sense "mortal" is a synonym of "human," but the latter designates merely the so-called rational dwellers on the earth as opposed to other animals, without reference to the transciency, limitation, and frailty implied by "mortal." In another sense "mortal" is a synonym of "deadly," but here again there is a difference, for the latter specifically applies to the agency or instrument supposedly capable of producing death, such as a "deadly arrow," whereas "mortal" may apply broadly to the cause, as a "mortal wound."

"Immortal" has a more cheerful list of synonyms, among which we may note "eternal," "never ending," "enduring," "deathless," "perpetual," "incorruptible." Each has its own particular shade of meaning, but all lead our thought off the plane of mortality.

Mor-tal'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable: sound *o* short as in morrow (notwithstanding the *o* in mor'-tal is as in orb), *a* as in hat, *i* as in it, *y* as in fancy. Im-mor-tal'-i-ty is similarly pronounced.

"Mortality yielded to immortality in her teachings."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Worcester Telegram: The North American Review says it costs a member of Congress a minimum of $15,000 per year to live in Washington, whereas his salary is $10,000. Still not even our most impoverished localities ever lack citizens ready to make the sacrifice.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Matters are coming to such a pass that someone may soon make a fortune by running short shuttle lines between a man's destination and the place where he has to park his car.

Arkansas Gazette: New York Enjoys Sea-Food the Year Round—Headline. Naturally it would, since its summer consists of the three "r" months of Jern, Jerly and Ergest.

London Humorist: Several Roman coins were recently found on a golf course in the Midlands. One or two golfers we know seem determined to dig up Australian coins.

Richmond News Ledger: You are under no obligation to transport a hitchhiker. He's just as useful where he is as any place else.

Harrisburg Patriot: Edison invented a light fifty years ago, but there's still a chance for somebody to think up a way to make a tail light to keep burning.

New York Times: It is said that money goes further than it did. Maybe it will get so that it will go as far as next pay day.

A Quotation for Today

OUR success depends upon the strength of our purpose; and if we would make much progress, we must use much diligence.
—THOMAS à KEMPIS

In Lighter Vein

Origins

"I am a son of the soil!" shouted the grimy campaign speaker.

"Yes, and I'm sorry for you," exclaimed one in the audience, "for I see you have your father on your hands."—*Toronto Globe.*

Judge

"Im so glad you were able to come—how much better you look!"

All That's Necessary

Charles: "Do you have to have talent to make a living writing jokes for the humorous magazines?"

James: "No; all you need is a steady income from some other source."—*Lafayette Lyre.*

Follows Suit

Friend: "Say, Bill, why do you always slap your horse on one side?"

Teamster: "I figure if I get one side going, the other is pretty sure to follow."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

One Evening's Peace

"Why did you borrow your neighbor's phonograph records when you have no phonograph and can't play them?"

"Well, he can't play them, either!"

Discouraging

"Harold is awfully obstinate."

"In what way?"

"It's the hardest thing in the world to make him admit I'm right when he knows I'm wrong."—*Tit-Bits.*

Lack of Tact

Mrs. Diggs: "Henry, the food at this hotel is awful."

Mr. Diggs: "Yes, and just to think that we dined out for a change."—*New Bedford Standard.*

Identified

Landlady (discussing boarder): "He's an artist that makes drawings that are all scratches."

Friend: "Oh—you mean itchings, don't you, Mrs. Muggins?"

Not in Sports

"There's one league that does its best work on wet grounds."

"Which one is that?"

"The Anti-Saloon League."

White Wings

"Every man in this college could get a job with the city if he wanted it."

"Isn't that a rather sweeping statement?"—*Cajoler.*

The Children's Corner

Sixty Golden Minutes

BILLY had done nothing for a whole hour. He felt lazy. He had decided that morning that he would spend the afternoon sticking some stamps in his album, but instead he had just sat thinking about it, and had finally given it up. Then he had tried to read, but he didn't seem interested in the book, so he flung that aside. Then he had attempted to do some of his homework but with no more success, and altogether the hour had passed without anything being done at all.

Suddenly he sat up straight in his chair and stared about him. The room had changed completely and he seemed to be in a kind of cave. A large, deep, gloomy sort of cave it was and Billy felt a bit frightened.

"Where Am I?" Called Billy.

"Where am I?" he asked.

"Hallo!" said a doleful voice at his elbow. "What do you want?"

Billy turned sharply and saw an extraordinary-looking man standing by the side of his chair, which, strange to say, was in the cave, although it looked very out of place.

"Do you mind telling me . . ."

"You're in the Cave of Lost Time!" snapped the little man before Billy could finish his question. "And I'm the Hour you've just wasted."

"But I didn't mean . . ." began Billy when the Hour stopped him.

"It's no good your talking," he yelled, "I'm very upset. Here I've been waiting for years and years for my time, and when it comes you go and waste it. It isn't fair to me!"

"But I couldn't . . ." Again Billy stopped as the Hour interrupted him.

"Don't chatter so much," he snapped, "you and your excuses. I've done nothing else but hear excuses from people for the past five minutes. In fact, ever since my minutes were used up. I hope you're satisfied."

Billy was about to start apologizing again, when the little man picked up a pair of headphones from a nearby table, and, clapping them over his ears, listened intently. Presently he laid them down, and when he turned to Billy again he was positively beaming with joy.

"Good news, after all!" he cried. "I've just heard from Father Time's general office that I've been one of the most useful hours of the day. All kinds of things have been happening. A Scotch collie rescued a little girl who was playing on a railway track in America, a stray kitten found a lovely home in London—"

"Yes? Go on!" invited Billy.

"What are you talking about?" demanded a voice Billy knew better than any other in the world.

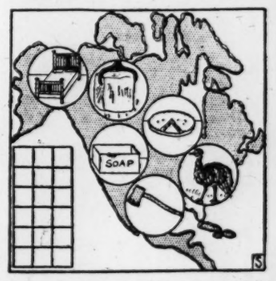
Billy blinked up at his mother's face. "Nothing, Mother," he said sleepily, "I must have been dreaming." He roused himself.

"What have you been doing?" inquired his mother after a short silence.

Billy glanced at the clock and then squared his shoulders. "Nothing, Mother," he admitted, "but I'm going to do some homework now and then stick some stamps in my album. After that I'm going to read and then help you. I'm going to have a busy hour!" he finished.

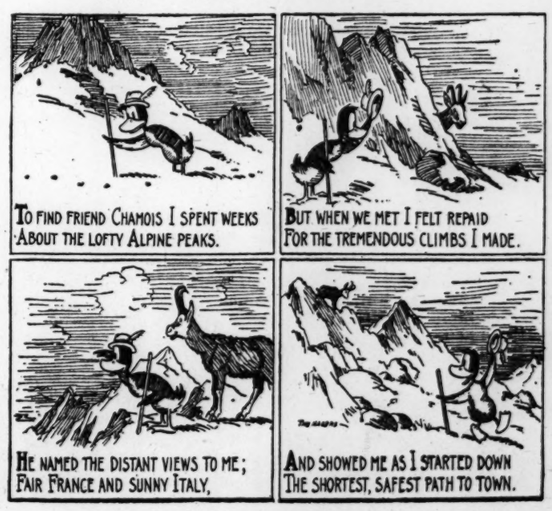
"You are!" agreed Billy's mother, and I'm certain that the next hour had nothing to complain of so far as Billy was concerned.

Hidden Country Puzzle



Each of the Objects Can Be Named With a Three-Letter Word. By Placing the Words in the Proper Order in the Squares, the Middle Letters Will Spell the Name of a Country in North America.

The Adventures of Waddles


TO FIND FRIEND CHAMOIS I SPENT WEEKS ABOUT THE LOFTY ALPINE PEAKS.
BUT WHEN WE MET I FELT REPAID FOR THE TREMENDOUS CLIMBS I MADE.
HE NAMED THE DISTANT VIEWS TO ME; FAIR FRANCE AND SUNNY ITALY,
AND SHOWED ME AS I STARTED DOWN THE SHORTEST, SAFEST PATH TO TOWN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Messenger

(From the Children's Newspaper)

London

IN THE little Welsh post office of the village among the hills the widow who was the postmistress in charge was at her wits' end.

A telegram had just ticked itself over the wires. She had conscientiously transcribed it, but she had no one to whom to intrust this important envelope. It was for a house some distance away. She felt it was important that the telegram should get there as soon as possible.

She was greatly worried. She felt somehow that she ought to have kept someone with her in the village shop who could have taken it. She would have run out herself if it had not been such a long way off; but the shop, and certainly the postal telegraph office, must not be left.

Then she took down that important volume which so few of us, not being postmasters or postmistresses, ever read, perhaps because it looks so large and dear—the Post Office Guide. She turned over the pages till she came to messengers and telegrams. There she read that, failing official messengers, any honest and trustworthy person might be employed to carry a telegram.

An honest and trustworthy messenger; the widow repeated the phrase to herself, and at that moment a person entered the village shop.

The widow glanced at him. A respectable man certainly. A pleasant, honest face which looked as if the keen eyes often glimmered from behind spectacles. The right man had come at the right moment. To him the postmistress explained her dilemma, and sharply asked a question or two about character. Then she offered him threepence to take her telegram.

The trustworthy man smiled. He was a little astonished at the offer. He looked at the proffered threepenny—bit and smiled again.

It was Mr. Lees Smith, the postmaster-general!

He tells the story of this meeting between himself and the little widow, but he does not say whether he took the fee and the telegram. We have reasons, however, for thinking that he did, because Mr. Lees Smith is a great public servant, who would feel it his duty to help a lesser one.

But the widow will not forget her meeting with the P. M. G., and the P. M. G. will always remember her with a smile.

Odds and Ends

Uncle Tom's Cabin

The dramatic rights of the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were never reserved by the writer, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe allowing any producer to show it without the awarding of theatrical royalties.

The Pyramid's Stones

There are estimated to be 2,300,000 stones in the great Pyramid of Gizeh. Their average weight is 2½ tons each, although some are estimated to weigh as much as 50 tons.

Stradivari Treasures

Of the 1900 instruments made by Antonio Stradivari only 400 of them are believed to be in existence. One-third of these are in America.

Gold Pieces Coined

The United States Government has coined 158,843,856 $20 gold pieces since the Philadelphia mint was established in 1793.

Shannon River Electricity

By 1932 the Shannon River electricity project in the Irish Free State is expected to supply 144,000,000 kilowatt-hours of current a year.

Rural Delivery Expensive

It is estimated that the United States Postal Department spent $105,000,000 for rural delivery in 1928.

Unusual Depth

The Italian submarine Tito Speri recently submerged to a depth of 342 feet and remained there 20 minutes.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many states have a Negro population ranging from 3 to 50 per cent of the population?—*Editorial* 20
2. What is considered the most northern railroad in the world?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
3. What are the three fundamentals upon which a work of pictorial art is supposed to rest? — *Home Forum Page* 20
4. To what useful purposes are the leaves that fall in the playgrounds and parks put? —*Children's Page* 20
5. What did the word tabernacle originally refer to?—*Word a Day*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

President Hoover's Bold Suggestion

FITTINGLY enough, the President's address to the American Legion at Washington on Armistice Day was an appeal for peace. But it would not have been the utterance of Mr. Hoover had it not been much more than a mere plea. His is essentially the constructive mind. In the presence of a great disaster, he turns instinctively to the thought of methods of repairing it. Confronted with a world-wide evil, he spends little time in deploring it, but sets himself to work to discover some method for its correction. Denouncing the barbarities of the late war, and recognizing the fact that the world is not yet freed from the menace of another, he turns determinedly to the effort to discover some means for making this unspeakable disaster more and more improbable.

Mr. Hoover does not underestimate the efforts which have been made, and which are still in the making, for lessening the menace of war. He chronicles the displacing of "the old objectives of tortuous diplomacy" with frank and open relations directed to peace. He signalizes and applauds the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war. But he goes on to say that America must add to that renunciation the machinery for pacific settlement of disputes. It must strengthen its State Department, "further expand our treaties with other countries, providing methods for references of controversies to conferences, to inquiry as to the fact, or to arbitration, or to judicial determination." It must codify international law. It must join the World Court "under proper reservations." It must encourage other nations to settle by pacific means all controversies. And while it has refused to travel the road of the League of Nations, it must still aid in the "further development of methods for reference of unsettled controversies to joint inquiry by the parties assisted by friendly nations, in order that action may be stayed and that the aggressor may be subjected to the searchlight of public opinion."

Not only must the world, in Mr. Hoover's judgment, provide means other than war for settlement of controversies, but there should be a general endeavor to remove the causes of these controversies. Competition in armament he cites as one such cause, and he expresses hope and confidence that the conference to be held in London next January will result in serious reduction of navies. Another age-old controversy, out of which spring international feuds, is the so-called freedom of the seas, which is simply the right of private citizens to trade with belligerents in time of war. This topic, which after all is at the very basis of international quarrels, and particularly those between the United States and Great Britain, was, so we are told, eliminated from the discussions between Premier MacDonald and President Hoover. It has been declared that it will not be allowed to raise its head in the London conference. And yet Mr. Hoover in this speech gives earnest pronouncement to a proposition which he thinks would go far toward checking controversy over this very problem of the freedom of the seas. He urges that food ships should be made free of all interference in time of war. He says: "I would place all vessels laden solely with food supplies on the same footing as hospital ships. The time is come when we should remove starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare."

In all recent wars, including the Civil War, it has been the study of the dominant naval powers to do precisely this—to starve the women and children in order that the morale of the enemy armies at the front might be broken down. As far back as the Napoleonic Wars at the beginning of the nineteenth century this task was essayed by both belligerents. In the Civil War, the Federal Government applied the blockade relentlessly against the South. In the World War the Allies starved, so far as was in their power, the people of the central governments, particularly Germany, and those governments in their turn left nothing undone to check the flow of food into Great Britain. It seems to be generally conceded that, had not the United States come into the war in time to help break the submarine blockade of the British Isles, starvation might have forced Great Britain into subjection.

To reverse and to abandon the practice which has such a long history to support it is a task, the gravity of which President Hoover does not, of course, underestimate. Nevertheless, it would seem that there are many considerations which should give strong support to his project. The danger of starvation to the British Isles, the people of which are estimated never to have more than three weeks of food supplies on hand, is certainly great enough to justify the abandonment by the British of the right of blockade, as applied to food ships, in return for a general agreement to that effect. The late war must have convinced the British that, effective as the blockade had been in the past, they can no longer rely upon it in future. The submarine indeed makes it practicable for nations of much less naval power than the British themselves to wield this weapon even more effectively.

It would seem, therefore, that Great Britain would cheerfully join with the United States in urging upon the powers the taking of this one step toward freedom of the seas. Moreover, if it were once taken, the very material reduction of the fleets of both the United States and Great Britain would follow as a matter of course. For the British would no longer have to protect their food supply, nor would the United States be forced to maintain a naval power adequate to protect its shipments of food.

President Hoover has, therefore, put forth boldly a real contribution toward the actual accomplishment of naval limitation and the material reduction of the source of controversy between nations. Perhaps if at the same time that nations were permitted to feed the peoples unhappily engaged in war, they should also be prohibited, or prohibit themselves, from supplying the belligerents with arms or munitions of war, a second step in the progress toward eliminating war would have been effectively taken.

Is Japan Facing Bolshevism?

THE Japanese Government has startled the world by announcing the arrest and indictment of 825 Japanese for participation in a plot to undertake a Communist uprising against the Empire. Among those arrested are 125 graduates and students of the two imperial universities and many members of aristocratic families. Seventeen women are in this group, which must now go on trial under charges which, in the event of conviction, carry penalties ranging from ten years' imprisonment to execution.

The Red scare is no longer taken very seriously in the United States. Disclosures of the last few years regarding the interested sources of the agitation and repeated demonstrations of the weakness of the Communist movement have convinced most Americans that the danger of a Red revolution is remote. In Japan, however, the situation is far different. Japan is a neighbor of Russia. She knows that Russia's foreign policy is aimed primarily toward the East. Japan thinks of herself as occupying much the same relation to the Russian revolution as England held to the Revolution in France. The analogy is not far wrong.

For the last four or five years the drift within labor circles in Japan has been plainly toward the Left. The country has been flooded with Communist literature. Not only the classic Marx, but Lenine, Bukharin and Stalin are available in Japanese translations and have been widely read. Under the impact of these Russian ideas, a labor movement that was originally patterned on the British model became more and more impregnated with revolutionary radicalism, until finally it split into three parts, of which the farthest Left is the most active.

But the most serious aspect of this situation has been the rapid growth of Communist sentiment among the youth of Japan, and particularly among university students. As long ago as January, 1928, Japan's most famous social reformer, Toyohiko Kagawa, said, in an article published in the United States, "The students as a whole have been attracted to Marxian philosophy."

With the student classes becoming more and more vociferous in their radicalism, and with the labor movement veering further and further toward the Left, the present wholesale arrests are hardly surprising. Repression of "dangerous thoughts" has always been severe in Japan. Yet it is doubtful whether even such sweeping measures will end Communist agitation. Japan's Communists have already shown their ability to conduct a daily newspaper underground, and repression is likely to add the attractions of near-martyrdom to the previous appeal of the Communist doctrines.

As a matter of fact, Japan is experiencing fundamental social and economic dislocations at present. Slums are on the increase. The farms can no longer support their former population, the drift from the country to city employment being now at the rate of over 750,000 a year. Unemployment has doubled since 1925 and is conspicuous among the intellectuals.

Facts like these lie at the bottom of the unrest in Japan. The Government is acting as any other Government would in taking firm measures against plans for actual Communist revolt. But the only successful method of ending Communist agitation will be by eliminating underlying causes of social and economic discontent.

Art Collections—For Use

EXPERTS argue that the treasures which are collected in the national museums and galleries of Great Britain, taken as a whole, are not surpassed by the national collections of any other country in the world. They have grown, just as similar collections are growing in the United States today, mainly through the action of unselfish art lovers who have supported them by gifts or bequests. It is generally agreed that a high responsibility rests upon Great Britain to keep this property safely, to develop it to the best of its power, and to use it to the utmost. But it became evident some time ago that more money from the national exchequer would have to be spent if the expanding needs of these institutions were to be met.

The desire of the Government in 1927 to improve the organization was not easily reconciled with its desire to limit extra expenditure; so it appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the whole problem, with special attention to the need of economy. In an interim report last year this commission made a number of urgent recommendations for improved accommodation, and these, with some generous assistance from Sir Joseph Duveen, have all been accepted.

The proposals, in the main, rest on the premise that if the collections are not properly displayed and used, a great national heritage is being wasted. Hence the commissioners urge the abolition of all entrance fees, evening openings, wider publicity, better display, lending from one institution to another, international exchange, and improved organization by a national standing commission.

The value of national collections—in England or anywhere else—is precisely proportionate to their use and appreciation. The Elgin marbles would be worthless if they were hidden forever behind closed walls. The pictures in a gallery are a possession to a nation just so far as, and no further than, that nation "possesses" them in the sense of enjoying them or enabling its visitors to enjoy them. The worth of literary, artistic and other objects of interest and value exhibited in museums and galleries cannot be measured in terms of money. None the less they are a part of a nation's capital which can be greatly enhanced if, by means of care, excellence in display, accessibility, and willingness on occasion to lend, it is enabled therewith to pay an ampler cultural dividend to a larger public.

A Modern Solomon

AN IMPOVERISHED debtor recently sought the protection of English law against the alleged continuous persecution of a relentless creditor. The latter, it was alleged, had publicly threatened the debtor with prison, had written communications which had cost his dismissal from several posts of employment, and had sent him dunning letters in the guise of formidable legal documents.

The debt was the sum of £12 9s. 6d. Shylock apparently never pursued Bassanio more relentlessly for the sixteen ounces avoirdupois of poor Antonio. The unhappy debtor, however, needed no modern Portia to plead for leniency. Judge Bradley of the Blackpool County Court, before whom the case was tried, decided it without further ado. He ordered the poor debtor to repay the importunate money lender at the rate of three pence a month, thus ending his harassment and granting him eighty years in which to liquidate the claim.

A Test for Canada's Wheat Pool

AN EXTRAORDINARY experiment is being tried at present in the marketing of Canada's wheat crop. During the last five years, many of the grain growers in the prairie provinces have banded themselves into a co-operative marketing organization known as the Wheat Pool. But this year the pool has encountered unusual conditions which promise to test its strength. Prices have remained lower in the world market than the Canadian producers are willing to accept. The Canadian crop is much smaller than last year. Wheat inspected for sale in 1928 in western Canada amounted to 466,000,000 bushels; it yielded about $470,000,000 to the producers. It is estimated that only about 215,000,000 bushels will be inspected for the market this year.

Under the circumstances, the organized farmers say that they cannot afford to sell for current prices. Meanwhile, the Argentine crop has been sold at less than Canada is holding out for. Other sources of supply are being tapped, but the bulk of the Canadian crop is being held in storage. Usually there is a tremendous rush of grain eastward after the harvest. This year the season of navigation on the Great Lakes is drawing to a close with very little grain shipped.

Through the credit power of the Wheat Pool, the organized farmers seem to be managing to finance themselves. How long they can continue to withhold the Canadian crop from the market, and whether they will profit by so doing, will apparently be determined by the present experiment.

Whither the Rail Investment Trust?

CALL them "investment trusts" or "holding companies" or merely artifices to evade direct supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the newly developed auxiliary stock companies which have been formed by railroads and then disowned by them inject a new element into rail managing and financing. Some time ago, the commission indicated its intention to look into these instruments, but Washington has not reported any further activity on this important subject.

Ostensibly, these corporations are independent. Stockholders in certain railroads are invited to subscribe to stock, usually of no par value, in proportion to the number of shares of stock held in the railroad company. After the money is paid in, a few public announcements by the railway officials call attention to the fact that the investment trust has its own corporate officers and is not officially connected with the railroad company which sponsored it. But is this the case? And whether it is or is not, should the new corporation be free from supervision?

Under the Transportation Act of 1929, the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to supervise the issuance of new securities by railroads. Nothing was said concerning companies of the type now in question for the simple reason that such organizations were not at that time foreseen. Perhaps the next step will be the formation of a superrail investment trust to hold the stocks of present investment trusts associated directly or indirectly with railroads. Here, then, would be the "ideal" in rail management, devoid of any supervision as to its financing or modus operandi. How far shall this development be allowed to go?

Editorial Notes

In advocating "engineering, education, enforcement" as the best means whereby to remedy the present abuses of automobiles on the highways of the United States, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, hit on a happy combination. Why not add practice, politeness, prohibition?

That the opposition of women and youth to war in the future would render conflicts impossible, was the contention of Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons in Boston recently. In that case, the war against war has certainly recruited two sturdy allies.

Those who say, "I have no interest in the stock market," forget that indirectly, and willy-nilly, they have a stake in it. For anything which can influence general economic conditions as profoundly as can the market affects practically every citizen.

According to the Pathfinder, "The only way to secure universal peace is to put the war business on a strictly cash-and-carry basis." And, we might add, under the chain-store system, linking every nation into the combine.

First they held movie shows in theaters, then in homes, next on board passenger ships at sea, and now they are holding them in the air! That seems like pretty nearly universal circulation.

"Our Comrade, Mr. Munger"

MR. MUNGER arrived in Russia twenty years ago, and went to work in the factory of Guzhon, where he remained after the workers had crossed out Guzhon's name and replaced it with the sign, "Hammer and Sickle." Here he works to this day as foreman in charge of the metal-rolling department.

(The word "Mr." is not in favor in Soviet circles; when Trotzky was cast out of the fold by the ruling group in the Communist Party, the term "Mr." was applied to him as an expression of bitterest contempt. The fact that "Mr." Munger, the hero of the following sketch, which is taken from the Soviet trade-union newspaper Labor, eventually won the liking and respect of the Russian workers with whom he was associated, indicates that acquaintanceship may break down the most stubborn prejudices of race and class.)

The workers looked on their Mr. chief with suspicious eyes. They didn't try to understand him; and indeed it would have been difficult to do this, because not only did Mr. Munger speak Russian badly, but also he didn't like to talk even in English.

And Mr. Munger made no special effort to come nearer to the workers. He paid no attention to the social life of the factory, the workers' meetings were for him an empty business and, when some of the older workers tried to talk with him about "internal" matters, Munger, in irritating, haughty frankness, fearfully mishandling the Russian language, said: "I like the man who likes to work. In my department are many young men. They want only good relations with the management, and don't understand that there can be good relations only when there is good, honest work."

The cold, indifferent face of Munger lighted up rarely, when he found some piece of good work to praise or when he burst out against the conflict commission (the body which settles many of the disputes between management and workers in Russian factories): "You don't understand what I understand. It isn't right for the conflict commission to let off loafers and drunkards. They must be driven out of the factory. Discipline. . . ."

So lived the workers and the chief, without a common language, without mutual understanding.

* * *

Time passed. The workers became more educated, more conscious of their responsibilities. Instead of the former ignorant, careless attitude toward the factory, came a new mood of watchful concern for the plant which they regarded as their own. And along with this the workers wanted to know better the Mr. Munger who worked side by side with them. They began to approach him cautiously, at first on everyday business questions. Then they began to make occasional jokes, to see how Munger would react to them. And he didn't prove to be so terrible. If a good, honest worker came up to him, Mr. Munger was the first to extend his hand and say a word of greeting.

Then a new phrase was heard in the factory: "Socialist competition." The metal rollers of the "Hammer and Sickle" took up the challenge of the metal rollers of the Dniepropetrovsk, Konstantinovsk and Lisven factories:

"Who works better? Who will give the State more, better and cheaper metal?"

And then something happened that the hottest enthusiasts would never have predicted; Mr. Munger was one of the first to appear at a meeting of the workers. He came and, seeking out with difficulty the necessary words in "the difficult Russian language," he said:

"I'm an English specialist. But I'm in Russia and work here. I don't want that my department, our department, should be last, or even second. I want it to be first. We must work together, do much good work. Let's work together, comrades."

And all the 420 workers understood not only the stammering, difficult speech of Mr. Munger, they understood that earlier they had overlooked in Munger the man of affairs, whose whole life was wrapped up in honest, patient factory work. They had overlooked in the engineer Munger the older comrade, just as Munger had failed to see in the workers new people, who, despite all the painful defects, are creating a new life. Munger came to understand the workers as they are. Time showed him that the worker is far from being always a drunkard or an absentee, that he is a scrupulous, enthusiastic manager of the workshop, the factory, of the country. And the workers understood that the "haughty" Munger is on the same road with them, as their elder comrade.

The common speech was found. And now Mr. Munger is one of the most zealous participants in the Socialist competition, and quite often at meetings; amid the mass of dirty, oil-stained shirts and blouses, he appears on the platform in his neat blue suit, ready to share with the workers his ideas about the factory. W. H. C.

Maids in Bulgaria

GETTING hired out as a maid in Bulgaria is rather fun, but I don't suppose that there is much fun in being one. During the course of a trip which the present writer and his wife recently took through the Balkan mountains in central Bulgaria, a group of thirty-four village girls came into the train, and one of them sat in the seat beside Mrs. Correspondent. As always happens in Bulgaria under such circumstances, they began a conversation and learned much about each other.

"Well, where are all you girls going? Is it an excursion?"

"No, we're going to Philippopolis to hire out as maids."

"Are you all from one place?"

"Yes, from the village of 'Clear Spring.' There isn't so very much good land up there in the mountains, and the villages lie very close to one another, so we have to go away to make a living. Some of our men folks go to Europe as gardeners. Others go to Bulgarian cities as carpenters. Sometimes groups of the girls go to the wheat districts as harvesters. But more frequently we go to the cities to become servants."

* * *

"But how do you manage it? Are you little girls going to the city all alone?"

"Oh, no, of course not. Our parents wouldn't allow that. We have a dragoman."

"What's that? It sounds awfully important."

"It's that old villager over there by the window, Grandpa Ivan. His wife's along, too, Grandma Anna. They have charge of us. They're obliged to find us places. Grandpa Ivan came to our village three weeks ago and announced through the town crier that he wanted thirty-five girls to go to Philippopolis to work. He found thirty-four. We have to pay him three dollars apiece for finding us a job."

"How much will you get a month?"

"We'll see. From three to five dollars. Sometimes girls from our village get as much as eight. We are very good workers."

"How far is your village from the railroad?"

"Fifteen miles. We walked to the station yesterday afternoon, slept out last night, and got on the train this morning. We'll get into Philippopolis at midnight and go to some inn to sleep."

"Where's your baggage?"

"Haven't any. If we were rich enough to have baggage we wouldn't be servants."

"How will your Grandpa Ivan find places for you to work?"

"Tomorrow's a big holiday, hired girls' holiday. We'll all go to the market place and stand around. People will come and look us over. If they like us they'll begin to bargain with us. After that Grandpa Ivan will come and say the final word and we'll go home with our new mistresses. He knows the people in Philippopolis, so we won't fall into bad hands."

"Well, I hope you get a particularly nice mistress," ventured the questioner, "because it's not so very easy to be a maid."

Then the village girl began her questions. "Where do you live?" she asked.

"In Sofia."

"Don't you want a servant?"

"I have one."

"Does she do the washing and everything?"

"No, another woman comes to wash."

"How much do you pay your servant?"

"Ten dollars a month."

"I'll come for five dollars and a pair of shoes and do all your work. I know how to cook and everything."

* * *

But our friend from Sofia wanted to keep the maid she had, so the conversation drifted on to other topics. The car was buzzing with conversation. The girls were joking with the other passengers, and laughing and enjoying their ride with its freedom and adventure. Many of them were on the train for the first time. At the stations they got off to buy sticks of candy and pop. Mrs. Correspondent gave her seat mate a bar of chocolate, and the other girls asked her banteringly, "Have you got a job already?" "Yes," she answered in jest, "I'm going to Sofia."

After a while the writer and his wife reached their station and got up to leave the train. The little village girl, clothed in a homespun dress, a white kerchief and rough moccasins, went to the door with them, and insisted on carrying the baggage. She gave them a good-by handshake and told them that if they ever had need of a servant they must look up Grandpa Ivan and ask for Stoyanka, the shepherd's girl. Then she went back to her laughing, vivacious sisters, eagerly looking out of the train windows into the big, new world in which they were about to seek their fortunes. R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

GERMANY is proud of her railways, and justly so, for though German trains may not always attain the swiftness attained in some other countries, yet they travel smoothly and safely and, above all, with exemplary punctuality. All foreign visitors whose patience has often been tried by losing connections elsewhere through the trains not being on time are full of praise for the exact service in this country. The German railroad authorities are ever at work to improve their lines. At the present moment all main lines traversed by fast trains are being laid with rails of thirty meters in length and curves are being straightened out wherever it is possible to increase smoothness of traveling. A ramming machine which does the work of three men and which is driven by a gasoline motor is being used in ballasting the roadbed.

* * *

There is a grave hitch in the proceedings regarding the proposed polar flights of the Graf Zeppelin. It will be remembered that in return for a considerable subsidy the Zeppelin Company promised the Aero-Arctic Company that two flights to the north pole would be attempted in the coming year. All arrangements were completed, but both companies reckoned without the consent of the airship's crew who have now declared to a man that they will not participate in any such foolhardy trip. The crew, comprising some forty men, are certainly not deficient in courage, as the recent voyages fully prove, but they have been warned by the unfortunate fate of General Nobile's expedition, and declare that such a well-equipped aircraft, and one so eminently suited to passenger flights as the Graf Zeppelin, is far too good to be exposed to the chances of a similar fate. Dr. Eckener and several prominent members of the Aero-Arctic Company have done their utmost to convince the men that there is as little risk of failure in an arctic flight as in a round-the-world trip, but up to the present these have remained obdurate, and matters are at a standstill. It would not be easy to engage a new crew of similar efficiency and experience as the present one.

* * *

The Hamburg-American Line has started the work of remodeling its four fast ships of the Albert Ballin type, the Deutschland, the New York and the Hamburg, as well as the Albert Ballin itself. It is a very big task that the Hapag has set out to accomplish. The Hamburg, which is the first to be overhauled, is to be provided with entirely new machines, from boilers to propellers. These will enable the steamer to do the distance from Hamburg to New York in seven days instead of, as hitherto, nine days. The dining salon of the first class is to be enlarged, a swimming pool is to be added, and the main hall will be extended through two decks. All other steamers of the same class are to receive similar improvements during the winter, and all of them will be ready to be put into service by spring.

* * *

Dresden, the delightful Saxon capital, is exceptionally progressive in many ways. The city fathers, after much deliberation, have just devised a plan for supplying the denizens of outlying districts with good literature of every kind, and especially with good books. A motor omnibus has been equipped as a circulating library, containing some 3000 volumes in all. This really "circulating" library traverses the suburbs at regular intervals, making a halt of 1½ hours at each of thirteen different centers, where readers may exchange their books. The innovation bids fair to become a great success. Dresden is also contemplating the laying out of golf links, to be ready in the early spring, and this will be warmly welcomed, more especially by English and American residents. Very few German towns possess golf links, but the game is gradually becoming more popular among the Germans. Berlin, with its fine links at Wannsee, was the pioneer, and the club has now quite a large number of members.

* * *

With the fall in the temperature and the entry of a cold autumn the bathing season has come to an end. The famous "Freibad," the public bathing beach at Wannsee, is now desolate; the water chute is deserted and the "strand baskets" are being put away till next spring, for even the most intrepid swimmer is not to be tempted into the open, but rather continues the exercise in which the Germans are so proficient in the excellent covered bathing pools of the city. The fame of the Wannsee beach has spread to many parts, and it is considered a model institution that is worthy of imitation. Before the season officially closed a number of visitors from abroad inspected it, among them the Maharajah of Kandahar, members of the City Council of Tokyo, the chief burgomaster of Milan, and a deputation from the City Council of Vienna. It is also said that London, which is planning a free bathing beach on similar lines, intends sending several competent persons to inspect the Wannsee beach before commencing work.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Rotten Row—Route de Roi

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Strange, if small, coincidences sometimes happen on this planet! Just after reading the very interesting remarks re London and Rotten Row on the editorial page of the Monitor for September 26, I chanced to come across an old copy of Miss Alcott's "Little Women," which used to be a favorite book of mine.

Dipping here and there, I found that on page 66 she makes Amy March say, "Rotten Row means 'Route de Roi,' or the king's way, but now it's more like a riding school than anything else. . . ." Curious that Miss Alcott should make so many years ago practically the same remark as your writer, is it not? I have always heard that Rotten Row was originally "Route de Roi," but can give no authority for it. (MISS) GRACE E. MITCHELL.

Hove, Eng.